

The Plains of Abraham

By
James Oliver Curwood

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WNU Service.

CHAPTER XI—Continued

The fires burned down until they were eyes in the night. Hours passed, and the Senecas listened in the stillness as if oppressed by fear. At last they heard the chanting of a voice coming nearer as fast as a canoe could travel. It was the death song with which Tiaoga had grieved for his daughter, and the savages were moved by it as leaves are moved by a wind. The suspense was broken, for in the song of grief was also a note of triumph which brought the message that Tiaoga had been successful in his pursuit. Fresh fuel was piled on the fires, and the flames leapt high. When Tiaoga and his companions came from the river, they brought no prisoner with them. Yet a fierce light shone in their countenances as they entered the illumination, and beginning his death song again Tiaoga snatched a burning brand and flung it into the midst of the pitchy material about the torture stake. In a moment a winding sheet of flame licked its way up the pole, and around this Tiaoga danced, finishing his song to the crackling of the pitch. He described how they had overtaken the fleeing ones at the edge of the Great rocks beyond which the water thundered in a maelstrom. The blind man had fought with a hatchet he had stolen from Ah De Bah's tepee until another blade was sunk in his brain to quiet him. He was a devil in his blindness, and Tiaoga pointed to Shindas, who held back his buckskin shirt to show a long and bleeding gash. The white man was dead, and his body, weighted by the darkness of his soul, was gone forever in the deep waters beyond the rocks.

But the unclean one who had tricked them, the girl whose evil spirit had come to bring dishonor upon them and to desecrate the soul of Soi Yan Makwun, they had taken alive. Tiaoga's face grew livid. His soul had gone so black when they caught her that he could see only death, for he heard his daughter's voice crying to him for vengeance. So he had killed the treacherous one. He had killed her at the command of Silver Heels, whose spirit was singing to him. He had killed the white girl with his own hands and had flung her body to disappear with that of the blind man.

Suddenly Tiaoga drew from his hiding place next his breast a thing which brought a gasp to the lips of those about him. All recognized it as Toinette's beautiful braid of hair streaming from the bleeding scalp the savage held above his head.

Tiaoga became more than ever a fiend in the flesh as he danced about the stake. Flecks of blood from the



Tiaoga Became More Than Ever a Fiend in the Flesh as He Danced About the Stake.

red scalp struck his face. At the height of his madness he flung it into the heart of the pitchwood fire.

Soi Yan Makwun was avenged and the demand of his people answered.

CHAPTER XII

At noon of the second day of his journey Jeems came to the village of Kanestio, whose chief was Matozee, or Yellow Bear. He had traveled the seventy miles in thirty hours, and was determined to return as quickly, for he was troubled deeply by the thought that Toinette was alone at a time when the sentiment of the Indians was turning against them. Why he and not a tribal runner had been sent to Yellow Bear puzzled him, and the fact that he bore a message of small importance increased his uneasiness.

He had scarcely reached Kanestio when his weapons, a knife and hatchet, were taken from him and he was brought to Matozee. This individual,

who was killed at Lake George the following year and who was a boy in appearance though the French held him among the bravest fighters of the Six Nations, informed Jeems that he was a prisoner. He said Tiaoga had defaulted in a payment of corn that was due, and Jeems was to cover part of the obligation. Matozee tersely explained the agreement between the chiefs. If Jeems attempted to escape and was caught by his warriors, he would be killed; if by any chance he succeeded in getting back to Chenusio, then he would answer to Tiaoga with his life. A dead line was drawn encircling the tepee in which he was to live, and he found himself under a surveillance little less strict than that accorded to a prisoner whose fate was to be torture or death.

The fourth afternoon he perceived an excited gathering of women and children some distance from him but paid no attention to it. Depressed by fears which had become unbearable, he was determined to gain his freedom before another dawn. Increasing cloudiness during the afternoon and a promise of storm with the beginning of evening added to his hopes for success. Thunder and rain came with darkness, and he feigned sleep at an early hour. It was almost midnight when he sat up and listened to the downpour. He was about to rise to his feet, certain that no Senecas would be lying in the deluge, when he heard the sodden rustle of the skin flap to the tepee as it was drawn back and some one entered.

In a moment a small voice whispered his name. Cold hands found him as he held out his arms. He felt a child's drenched form.

Then came choking words half smothered in the heat of the storm: "I am Wood Pigeon. I ran away from Chenusio three days ago. I have come to tell you Silver Heels is dead."

Lightning flashes which accompanied the storm that night revealed a solitary figure hurrying through the wilderness toward Chenusio, a figure which sped until it was winded and then continued at a slower pace with a persistence no beat of rain or blast of wind could halt.

The traveler was Jeems. Wood Pigeon had repeated the message Toinette entrusted to her a few minutes preceding her flight with Hepsibah Adams, and no blackness was so thick that it hid from him the tortured faces of his wife and his blind uncle as they beckoned him to vengeance.

Even vengeance seemed futile and inadequate. Hope did not rise in his breast. He had hoped when he knew his mother was dead, he had hoped as he sought for life among the ruins of Tonteur manor, he had never quite given up hope that his uncle was alive. But now it was impossible for him to find that saving grace within his mental reach. As he went on, he was slowly dispossessed of the power to hate, though every sinew in his body was bent with implacable resolution in its mission of death. He would kill Tiaoga. He would kill Shindas. There would be only justice and no gratification of the flesh or the spirit in his act. A greater and more encompassing thing than the impulse which had sent him from Matozee's village began to choke him with a force that was sickening. It was his loneliness. The vastness of the world. The sudden going of the one who had remained to make it habitable for him. Without Toinette there was no reason for its existence, no reason why it should continue to give him the warmth of life. Toinette was dead. It was a fate predestined from the beginning, something he had always feared vaguely. Nothing counted now; to kill Tiaoga and Shindas would not cause a rift in the hopelessness which lay ahead of him.

He advanced with a speed which would have exhausted him at any other time. As the hours passed, an explanation for this haste gathered in his consciousness. He was going home. That in all of its significance was the cabin in which Toinette and he had lived. Their home. A thing that had not gone with her body and yet was a part of her which he would find as he had left it when he came to the end of the trail, unless Tiaoga had destroyed that, too.

He reached Chenusio. The place gleamed with pools of water. Suspicious dogs appeared to identify him, but the people were asleep. He found his cabin with the door closed as it would have been if Toinette were asleep inside. He could feel her presence when he entered. But she was not there. He made a light cautiously and screened it so that eyes outside could not see. The floor, the walls, the room were illumined faintly. He began to put his hands on things, to gather them here and there, making a bundle of his treasures on the table—her things. When he had prepared the bundle he armed himself with a

knife and a hatchet and his bow, then extinguished the light and went out, closing the door behind him.

He sought Shindas, for his plan was to kill him first.

Then he would kill Tiaoga. Shindas was not in his tepee. The place was empty and his weapons were gone, evidence that he was away on a journey. For a few moments after this discovery, Jeems stood in the shadow of an oak looking at Tiaoga's dwelling place. The urge to destroy was not strong in him. The gentle whispering among the trees and the drip of water from their foliage combined in a melody of peace which struggled to turn him from the thought of death. It might have won if a tail figure



He Heard the Arrow Strike.

had not come out of the tepee he was watching. Jeems knew it was Tiaoga. The chieftain advanced toward him as if an invisible fate were leading him to his execution. Then he paused. The moon was bright. It lit up his features thirty yards away as he gazed into a mystery of distance which his eyes could not penetrate. What had brought him, what he was thinking, what the night held for him, Jeems did not ask himself. He strung his bow and fitted an arrow. Then he called Tiaoga's name in a low voice to let him know that retribution had come. The bow twanged and a slender shaft sped through the moonlight with the winged sound of a hummingbird. He heard the arrow strike. Tiaoga did not cry out. His hands clutched at his breast as he sank to the earth and lay there a motionless blot.

Jeems went down the river. For many days he hid along its shores seeking for Toinette's body. He saw Senecas pass and repass, but as he traveled almost entirely in the water he was successful in evading them.

When he reached Lake Ontario, he turned eastward, still carrying his bundle. At night he slept with it close to his face, breathing the precious incense of Toinette's things. Sometimes he held to his lips the piece of red cloth she had worn around her hair.

No spring of action encouraged him to return to Forbidden valley or the Richelieu, and it was chance and not a definite purpose which brought him to the place on Lake Champlain called Ticonderoga by the Indians. This was late in the summer of 1756. The French had occupied a point of land and were building Fort Vaudreuil and Fort Carillon. Jeems seized upon these activities with the avidity of one who at last had found something to assuage a killing hunger. He joined Montcalm's forces and was given a musket and a spade in place of his bow and arrows.

He entered now an apprenticeship of digging and building in the earth where the forts were going up. The work and its environment, the excitement of war, and the ever-increasing news of French victories were a relief to his broken spirits, but they did not thrill him. He fought against this apathy. He tried to hate once more. He repeated to himself many times that the English and their Indians were responsible for the tragedies which had befallen his loved ones. But he could not rise to the passion for vengeance. He wanted to fight, he wanted to see the English and their allies overwhelmed, but his emotions were as dull as they were implacable. They burned with a fatalistic evenness which neither triumph nor defeat could raise to great heights or lower to depths they had plumbed. Death could never stir him again as it had already stirred him, no shames could sicken him and no victory bring to him the remotest gladness of the song he had chanted in the firelight at Chenusio.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bus Passengers Out of Luck in Spanish Town

The poorer class of Spain believes that if you cannot catch the man who deserves punishment, the best thing to do is to punish some one else, even if vengeance is exacted upon those who knew nothing about what had happened.

In a little village in the province of Valencia a small boy was knocked down and slightly injured by a passing automobile. The driver did not stop, but the villagers decided that some one ought to be punished. So they lined up in the main street, under command of the magistrate, to pummel the first automobilist who came through.

Unluckily, the first car was a big

bus. It was halted and the driver and all the passengers were pulled out and given a thorough beating. None of them knew what it was all about, but the punishment was so real that 15 had to be treated by doctors when the bus reached the nearest city and three had to go to a hospital.

Resourceful Officer

When two men who had stolen an automobile were surprised by a Marylebone (England) policeman recently, they jumped from the machine and fled in another car, but the officer mounted the abandoned machine and overtook them.



A total of 493 bills were passed at the recent session of the Illinois general assembly. Of this number 161 were senate bills and 332 house measures. A total of 1,260 house bills were introduced and 769 in the senate, a record in state legislative history.

The office of State Auditor Oscar Nelson, where warrants must be issued for all money paid out by the state, nearly broke the record when the number of warrants written during the fiscal year just ended amounted to 412,000. This represented more than \$100,000,000, paid out for all purposes. All the state departments balanced their books June 30 and started off another year.

The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness is sponsoring a contest in manuscript writing in which 387 children, handicapped by poor vision are taking part. This represents 35 sight saving classes in several schools of Illinois—Chicago, Rock Island, Rockford, Joliet, Aurora and Springfield—and prizes will be awarded to seven children who submit the best examples of large, clear writing. To encourage children handicapped by poor eyesight to write in a manner which will relieve eye strain is the object of the contest. Members of these classes receive a great deal of oral instruction and consequently are not called upon to do as much reading and writing as in the regular classroom. It is necessary that they learn to write in clear characters which will not tax the limited vision, and hundreds of children receive training and are enabled to attend school regularly through the establishment of these sight-saving classes. The legislature appropriates money for this work and plans are being made for similar classes in Elgin, Evanston and Decatur.

Preparations are being made for the construction of a semisecurity type building at the reformatory for women at Dwight, which will be capable of housing 120 inmates. Construction work is moving forward at Joliet and Stateville prisons, where modern guard towers are being installed.

George H. Shafer, now living in Springfield, has been appointed transportation rate expert of the Illinois Commerce commission, to fill a vacancy, this being his second promotion as several months ago he was promoted to assistant transportation rate expert. He formerly lived in Olney and Chicago.

A new government dam, to replace the one now located at LaGrange locks, 13 miles from Beardstown, and a part of the river improvement of the lake to the gulf waterway, may be located just above the pumping plant of the South Beardstown drainage and levee district. According to advance information the new dam will be built at a cost of \$3,000,000.

During appropriate ceremonies attended by between two and three thousand Greek-Americans representing the Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles and various American Legion posts from five states, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indiana, Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, acting on behalf of the state of Illinois, accepted a flag of the Greek republic. The service took place and the emblem was received at Lincoln's tomb, and it will be placed in the state museum. Presentation was made by A. A. Pantelis, of Chicago, head of the Americanization committee of the Cook county council of the American Legion. Archbishop Athenagoras, head of the Greek Orthodox church in North and South America, made a brief address on Lincoln, giving a historical and biographical study of the emancipator. The flag was tendered to Illinois in reciprocation for the gift some months ago of an Illinois flag, now preserved in the memorial to World war veterans at Athens, Greece.

Three bills intended to help curb crime were among those signed by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, one by Representative Elmer J. Schnackenberg, of Chicago, making it unlawful to carry a weapon in a car with the intent to commit crime, also possession of a defaced gun constitutes prima facie evidence that the possessor changed the markings. The other two by Senator Arthur A. Huebsch, of Brookfield, have to do with the matter of bail for criminals. Licenses will have to be secured from the department of registration and education by persons, firms or corporations who engage in the business of giving bail in criminal or quasiminal cases.

At a meeting of the Republican committeemen of Macoupin county in Carlinville delegates were chosen to attend the judicial convention July 10 at Alton and were instructed to vote for Senator A. S. Cuthbertson, of Bunker Hill, for candidate for the office of justice of the Supreme court of Illinois. Senator Cuthbertson made a brief talk.

Gov. Louis L. Emmerson was re-elected grand treasurer of Knights Templar at a meeting held recently at Minneapolis.

At a meeting of the Democratic county central committee at Hardin, in Calhoun county, resolutions were passed unanimously instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to bring about the nomination of Judge A. Clay Williams as a party candidate for justice of Supreme court from the Fourth district.

Printing of hunting licenses had to be delayed to see what final action would be taken by the legislature, which in its final hours killed amendments to the former law. Hunting of squirrels had to be postponed awaiting receipt of licenses which were to be rushed following printing to the county, city and village clerks, but as the open season lasts until December the nimrods have considerable time yet ahead for that sport.

Horace S. Reardon, who died recently at his home in Springfield, was formerly employed in the department of conservation and was a staunch advocate of laws for the preservation of game, being bitterly opposed to ruthless destruction of wild life. He endeavored in many ways to strengthen the statutes against pot-hunting and in educational work along this line. The indifference of the public toward providing for the future of game, was to him little short of tragic.

By pushing the biggest road building program that it ever has attempted, Illinois is exercising its utmost efforts to relieve unemployment. When awarded contracts the construction companies are directed to give preference to local people in employing common labor, and in submitting proposals they are expected to compute costs on the basis of a fair and reasonable wage scale and to pay off on that basis. From data just completed in the highway division it is shown that more than 30,000 men will be employed directly or indirectly at road work this year. Paving, grading and bridge contracts totaling \$1,351,910.08 were awarded by the department during the period between June 1 and June 22. Work on many of the projects has been started and considerable progress made.

An announcement issued by George C. Wharton, Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Products commission, outlines the policies that the commission's chairman, Eugene D. Funk, of Bloomington, has established for the second annual Illinois Products exhibition to be conducted at the Illinois state fair this year, which will stress the high quality and wide variety of the products of Illinois. Ideal quarters in the west section of the main floor of the grandstand building are assigned to the Illinois concerns and it will be well to apply early as the number of booths is limited.

In anticipation of increased entries of cattle on account of the National Hereford show to be held during the state fair, the construction of two beef cattle barns will be necessary. They will be built of brick with floors of hardened clay. Bids have been received also for construction of the swine pavilion, in line with the agreement between fair officials and the National Swine Growers' association, which will hold its annual exhibition in conjunction with the fair.

The proposed state purchase of land for an artillery range at Camp Grant under the \$600,000 appropriation made by the legislature two years ago has been abandoned, this appropriation lapsing July 1 and the money reverting to the treasury. Gov. Louis L. Emmerson explained that his approval of the purchase was withheld because of a desire to curb state expenditures, and because they would not conform with "good business policy." He stated that \$600,000 would buy 4,200 acres of land and a later expenditure would be necessary to provide a sufficient area. Very little in the way of training the guard artillery will be lost, he said, since the federal government has an artillery range at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, which is available for the use of the Illinois National Guard.

The seventy-year-old Latham home, Lincoln, is being torn down to make way for four modern homes. It was built by the late Col. Robert Latham, one of the founders of the city of Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant and the late Gov. Richard Oglesby were frequent guests in this home.

In a recent address before the Kiwanis club, Arthur S. Coggeshall, curator of the Illinois state museum, spoke on the subject, "Life of a Naturalist," telling of incidents both humorous and scientific in the profession.

Buell Brake, member of the Democratic state central committee, has announced his candidacy at the Democratic primary next year for nomination for secretary of state, his campaign taking him into every county of the state.

Chief Walter L. Moody, of the state highway police force, has received a letter from Lawrence Richey, secretary to President Hoover, thanking him and his men for the co-operation with the secret service during the President's visit here to re-dedicate Lincoln's tomb.

The annual picnic of the Illinois Republican council at Riverside park, Chicago, July 11, is expected to draw attendance from Springfield and other downstate cities where political matters are of constant interest.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for July 19

SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE EARLY CHURCH

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:32-35; 6:1-4; 9:36-39; II Cor. 9:1-7.
GOLDEN TEXT—I have shewed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.

PHIMARY TOPIC—Sharing With Friends.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Sharing With Friends.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christians Sharing With Others.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Generosity of the Early Christians.

Social service as such was not a department of church activity. However, the early church was most ready to discharge its social obligations. Members of the body of Christ are sympathetically related.

I. Characteristics of the Early Church (Acts 4:31-35).

1. It was a praying church (v. 31). These early Christians for every need betook themselves to God in prayer.

2. It was a Spirit-filled church (v. 31). When they prayed, the place wherein they were gathered together was shaken and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit.

3. It was a church with a bold testimony (v. 31). The ministers of the early church did not offer any apology for the Bible, but expended their energy in fearlessly preaching it.

4. It was a united church (v. 32). They were all of one heart and soul.

5. It was a generous church (v. 32). They held nothing back from those who had need.

6. Its ministers had a powerful testimony (v. 33).

II. Appointment of Deacons (Acts 6:1-4).

1. The occasion (v. 1). The church was threatened with disruption over suspected partiality in the distribution of alms. The Grecians felt discriminated against in that their widows were neglected in the "daily ministrations."

2. The issue met (vv. 2-6). A congregational meeting was called, the case placed before the church, and the church instructed to select seven men of good report, filled with the Holy Spirit and wisdom to administer the temporalities of the church, leaving the apostles freedom for prayer and the ministry of God's Word.

3. The ministry of the deacons (v. 7). They looked after the poor, but while distributing alms, they were witnessing for Christ. Social service is a by-product of Christianity and not Christianity itself.

III. The Raising of Dorcas (Acts 9:36-39).

1. Her ministry (v. 36 Cf. v. 39). Her life was full of good works, such as making coats and garments for the poor. Her noble ministry has set in motion countless numbers of needles, and has given incentive to many noble women to follow her example. The good deeds were not merely those which she intended to do, but "which she did."

2. Her death (v. 37). In the midst of a life full of good works she was overtaken by death.

3. Peter sent for (v. 38). In their distress the disciples sent two men urgently to request Peter to come to them. Having heard of the healing of Aeneas at Lydda, which was near, they no doubt believed that he could restore Dorcas to life.

4. Dorcas raised (vv. 39-41). In answer to Peter's prayer Dorcas was "presented alive to the saints and widows."

5. The effect (v. 42). So astounding was this miracle that "many believed in the Lord."

IV. Ministering to the Saints (II Cor. 9:1-7).

The saints in need were Christians at Jerusalem. Many were impoverished because of embracing Christianity. Sending money to the saints at Jerusalem was an expression of affection on the part of these Gentile Christians for the Jews. As an incentive to giving Paul shows:

1. That the volume of reaping is based upon the volume of sowing (v. 6).

2. There should be a heart purpose (v. 7). This calls for intelligence as to the object in giving.

3. Giving should not be of necessity (v. 7). No particular value accrues to the giver who only responds under pressure.

4. God loves a cheerful giver (v. 7). Right understanding of responsibility toward God with reference to temporal possessions will make giving a glorious privilege.

All Who Come

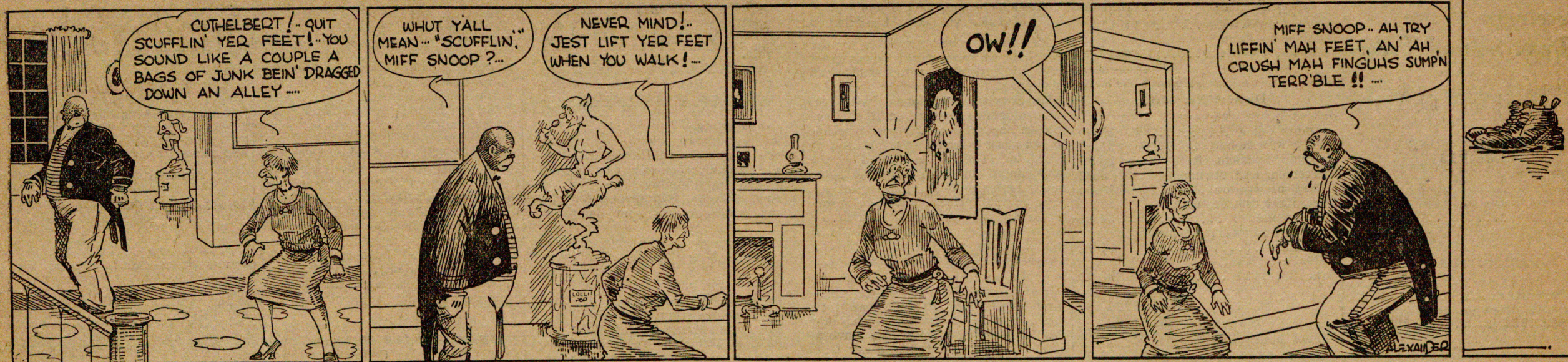
Christ saveth unto the uttermost all who come unto God by him; and it is best to leave Christ to determine where the uttermost lies. What is impossible with men is easy to omnipotent grace.—W. L. Watkinson.

As the Angels Give

If instead of a gem or even a flower, we could cast the gift of a lovely thought in the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels give.—George MacDonald.

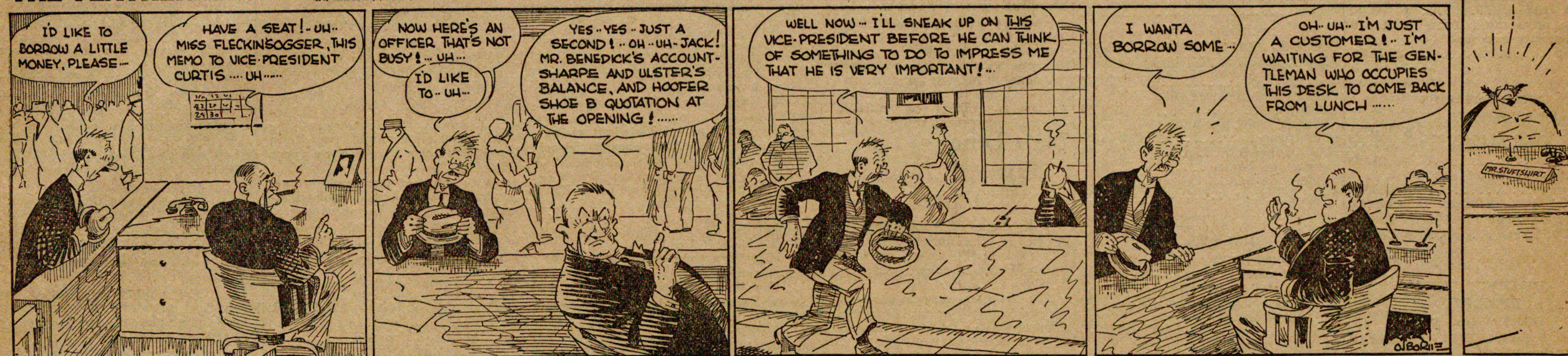
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By F. O. Alexander
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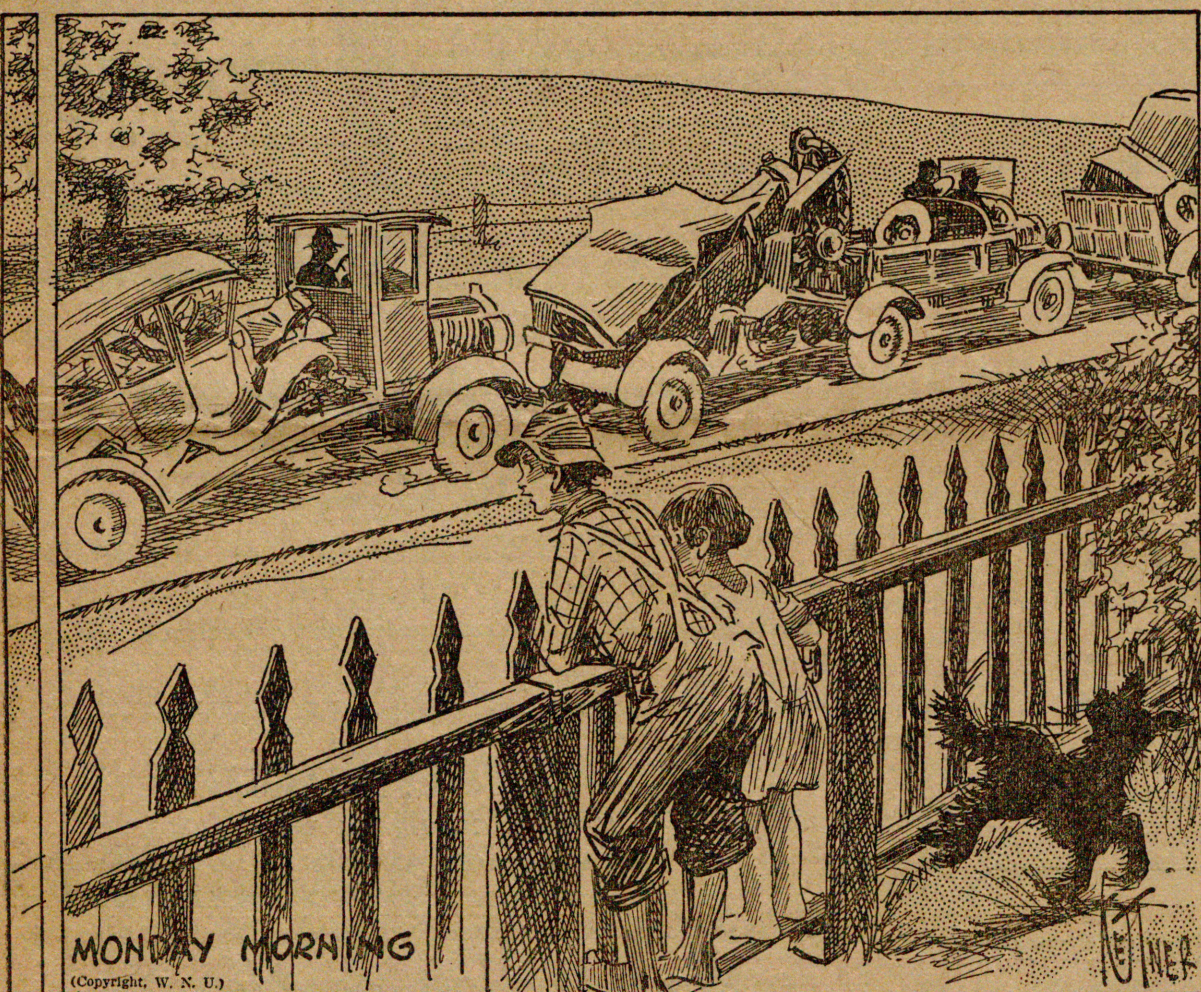
THE FEATHERHEADS

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In the Same Boat

Along the Concrete

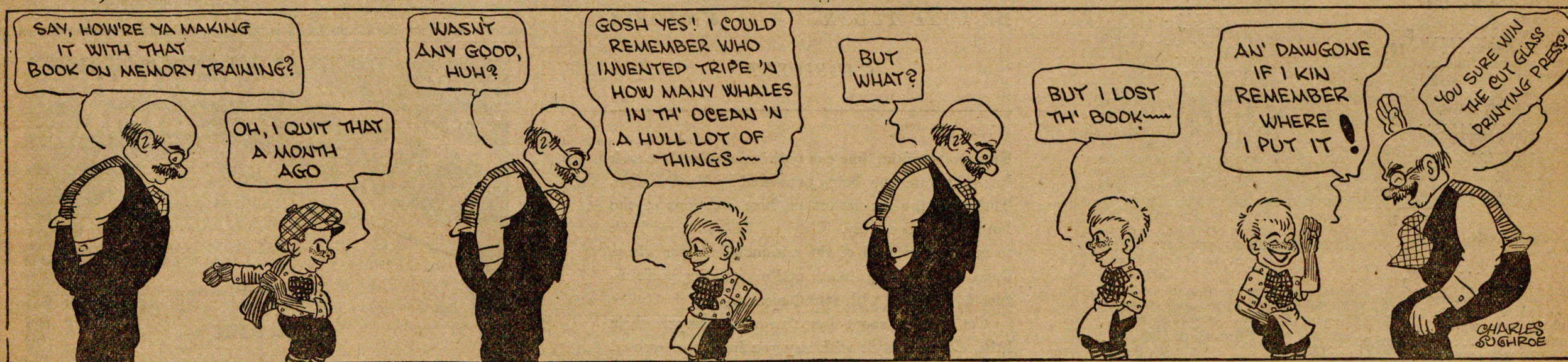


The Home Censor



MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

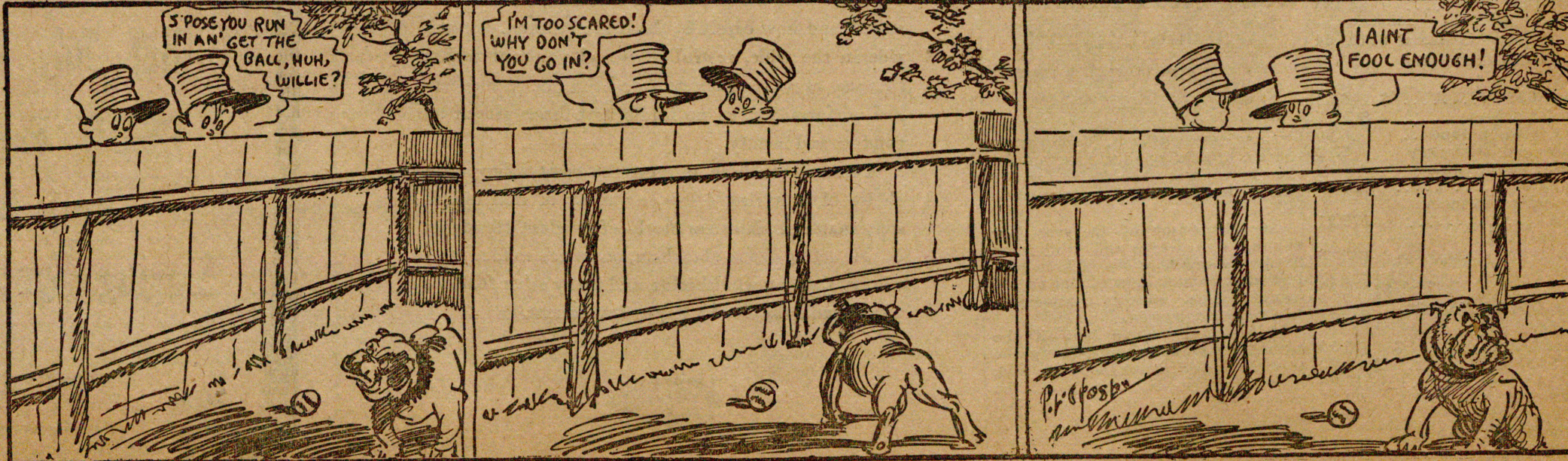
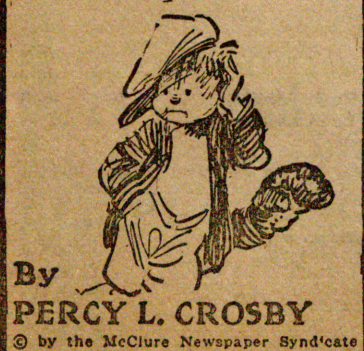
By Charles Sughrue
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That Should Be in the First Lesson

The Clancy Kids

So, That's the End of It



Annual Financial Statement of the Twp. School Treas.

Township 35, Range 12 in Will County, Illinois, from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931.

TOWNSHIP FUND RECEIPTS

Cash on hand July 1, 1930 \$ 23.67
Real estate notes on hand July 1, 1930 12975.00

Total \$12998.67

EXPENDITURES

Cash on hand June 30, 1931 \$ 23.67
Real estate notes on hand June 30, 1931 12975.00

Total \$12998.67

DISTRICT FUND RECEIPTS

Balance on hand July 1, 1930 \$ 6.00
Income of township fund 894.10
From county superintendent 2073.82

Total \$2973.92

EXPENDITURES

Incidental expenses of trustees \$ 10.00
For publishing annual statement 21.70
Compensation of treasurer 200.00
Distributed to districts 2509.47
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 232.75

Total \$2973.92

DISTRICT FUND RECEIPTS

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 192.45
Distribution of trustees 185.80
From district taxes 1397.75
Other sources 11.80

Total \$1787.80

DISTRICT No. 155

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 515.10
Distribution of trustees 185.80
From district taxes 1399.64

Total \$2100.54

DISTRICT No. 156

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 596.10
Distribution of trustees 185.80
From district taxes 379.09

Total \$1160.99

DISTRICT No. 157

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 3543.01
Distribution of trustees 714.60
From district taxes 7679.08
Tuition paid by pupils 88.50

Total \$12025.19

DISTRICT No. 158

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 511.97
Distribution of trustees 185.80
From district taxes 1349.07

Total \$2046.84

DISTRICT No. 159

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 889.69
Distribution of trustees 808.19
From district taxes 8044.53
Sale or rent of school property 45.82
Transfers and non-high school pupils 3949.62

Total \$13737.85

DISTRICT No. 160

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 453.12
From district taxes 889.31

Total \$1342.43

DISTRICT No. 161

Balance July 1st, 1930 \$ 377.90
Distribution of trustees 243.48
From district taxes 1698.20

Total \$2319.58

EXPENDITURES

School board and business office \$ 5.00
Salary of teachers 1021.03
Teachers' pension fund 30.00
Textbooks and stationery 50.88
Salary of janitor 49.00
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 146.92
Repairs and replacements 57.96
Insurance 65.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 362.01

Total \$1787.80

DISTRICT No. 155

School board and business office \$ 14.00
Salary of teachers 1150.00
Textbooks and stationery 43.50
Salary of janitor 20.00
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 25.03
Repairs and replacements 5.15
Insurance 5.15
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 842.86

Total \$2100.54

DISTRICT No. 156

School board and business office \$ 6.50
Salary of teachers 807.17
Teachers' pension fund 5.00
Textbooks and stationery 1.12
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 26.13
Repairs and replacements 175.21
Insurance 175.21
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 139.86

Total \$1160.99

DISTRICT No. 157

School board and business office \$ 45.00
Salary of teachers 3765.00
Teachers' pension fund 15.00
Textbooks and stationery 99.31
Salary of janitor 840.00
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 410.27
Repairs and replacements 410.27

Total \$1160.99

DISTRICT No. 158

School board and business office \$ 25.00
Salary of teachers 985.00
Teachers' pension fund 10.00
Textbooks and stationery 4.92
Salary of janitor 15.00
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 54.81
Repairs and replacements 52.12
Insurance 52.12
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 899.99

Total \$2046.84

DISTRICT No. 159

School board and business office \$ 73.00
Salary of teachers 8605.00
Teachers' pension fund 45.00
Textbooks and stationery 197.08
Interest on teachers' orders 208.24
Interest on anticipation warrants 340.50
Salary of janitor 825.00
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 958.88
Repairs and replacements 189.25
Insurance 189.25
Grounds, buildings and alterations 378.10
New equipment 190.26
Interest on bonds 1453.62
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 273.92

Total \$13737.85

DISTRICT No. 160

School board and business office \$ 3.00
Repairs and replacements80
Insurance80
Tuition of transferred pupils 1042.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 296.63

Total \$1342.43

DISTRICT No. 161

Salary of teachers \$1345.00
Teachers' pension fund 5.00
Textbooks and stationery 82.57
Salary of janitor 15.80
Fuel, light, power, water and supplies 111.50
Repairs and replacements 164.71
Insurance 196.10
New equipment 196.10
Balance on hand June 30, 1931 398.90

Total \$2319.58

FRANK J. KOHLHAGEN, Treasurer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July 1931.
John A. Lühring,
Notary Public.

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION)

Report of the condition of THE CITIZENS' BANK located at Frankfort, State of Illinois, at the close of business on the 30th day of June 1931, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES

Cash, Other Cash Resources and Due from Banks \$26,252.38
Loans on Collateral 9,711.50
Other Loans 153,840.22
Loans on Real Estate 76,741.12
Overdrafts 732.87
Other Real Estate 5,200.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 2,600.00

Total Resources \$275,078.09

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock \$ 30,000.00
Surplus 30,000.00
Undivided Profits (Net) 6,931.17
Reserve Accounts 17,500.00
Demand Deposits 53,075.91
Time Deposits 117,862.02
Bills Payable 5,000.00
Dividends Unpaid 50.00
Other Liabilities 14,658.99

Total Liabilities \$275,078.09

I F. L. Hasenjaeger, Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Frankfort do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the items and amounts shown above correspond with the items and amounts shown in the report made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

F. L. Hasenjaeger,
Cashier

State of Illinois, County of Will, ss
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1931.
Harold C. Folkers
(Seal) Notary Public

Dairy Head Issues Warning Against The Wild Onion

"Watch your pastures," is the warning sounded by K. M. Royer, in charge of the quality program for the Pure Milk Association, to the dairy farmers of the Association milk shed.

At this season of the year, it is pointed out, Garlic and wild onion flavors contaminate the milk so badly that it cannot be accepted on the market. This causes considerable loss to the dairymen.

It has been found that if the cows are allowed to eat a few garlic tops and wild onion tops the milk tastes and smells strongly of the weeds, that same day. Dairy farmers should be careful not to allow their cattle to pasture on acres infested with wild onions or garlic, is Mr. Royer's advice.

THE LITTLE FELLOW SUFFERS

The small country printer is the principal sufferer from government sale of stamped, return-addressed envelopes.

Government envelopes with return addresses printed on them, are sold at the same unit price whether the purchaser takes five hundred or a million. The loss sustained by the government on small orders is made up by high profits on quantity orders. As a result, private envelope manufacturing concerns can furnish the large consumer printed envelopes at less than the government's figures.

But the small printer is powerless. He would be the natural recipient of the five hundred or one thousand lot orders that large manufacturers would not bother with. It is this kind of business that government competition takes away from him. The government is using all the advantages of its credit and purchasing power, conferred on it by the people, and encroaching on the livelihood of some of its citizens.

Those politicians who are now busy telling us how to bring back prosperity might take time to reflect that one way to bring prosperity to the country printer would be to give him a chance to pursue his business without government competition.

New Lenox Epworth Institute Opens, July 26

The annual Epworth League Institute of the Joliet-Dixon district will open in the historic New Lenox Camp Meeting Grounds, July 26 and continue to August 2nd.

The opening service on July 26 will be at 10:30 a. m. There will be another service at 2:30 p. m. and one at 7:30 p. m.

The choir of Plainfield under the direction of Rev. Sittler will furnish the special music. The Richard street League of Joliet will arrange for the communion on Sunday, August 2nd.

The choir of the West Pullman church will sing Sunday morning and evening, August 2nd.

Stephen - Zuttermeister

Miss Margaret Stephen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stephen and Fred Zuttermeister of Chicago were quietly married, July 4. They are living in Chicago.

Mrs. Gladys Harnack, 305 Mississippi Ave., Joliet, Ill. is seeking a divorce from her husband, Fred Harnack. The charge is desertion.

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Why Dodge The Issue?

There can be no argument over the fact that prosperity of the railroads is essential to prosperity of the nation as a whole.

While there are other large and necessary methods of transporting passengers and freight, the railroads are the backbone of the whole transportation structure.

Another fact cannot be argued is that income must be sufficient to pay wages, interest on stocks and bonds, taxes and upkeep.

Railroad revenues are not at the

present time, and have not been for some time past, large enough to properly cover these expenses in spite of rigorous economy.

Therefore, there seems to be one of several things left to do—increase freight and passenger traffic at present rates, or increase transportation rates, or reduce quality of service, or further cut operating expense by reducing wages from the presidents and higher executive officers right down the line, or combine a little of all four alternatives.

Drastic action will be necessary if the roads remain solvent and continue to render our nation the best and most efficient railroad service the world has ever known.

R. I. ENGINES TO USE OIL FOR FUEL IN WEST

Announcement is made from the office of President J. E. Gorman of the Rock Island Lines, that beginning immediately all locomotives operating on that railroad south and west of Kansas City are to be converted from coal to oil. The program includes the construction of roadside stations for fuel oil over the lines between Kansas City, Mo. and Tucumcari, New Mexico, and Herington, Kansas, to Ft. Worth, Texas, a total distance of 1061 miles. The conversion will affect 231 locomotives.

Oil stations will be located at Topeka, Cline, Caldwell, Clay Center, McFarland, Armourdale, Lawton, Enid, Ardmore, and Anadarko, Oklahoma. The work of converting the engines will be done in the Rock Island shops and the working time in the shops will be increased beginning July 13. It will require from 60 to 90 days to complete the conversion.

This is one of the largest conversions from coal to oil for locomotive fuel so far undertaken in the Middle West and will represent decided economies in operation, in view of the present price of fuel oil. The conversion from coal to oil was made on the Arkansas-Louisiana and Oklahoma divisions of the Rock Island more than a year ago.

PALOS PARK

Leroy Stockdale and wife, Allen Alyea and Mrs. Wm. Howard attended the Cook County Bee Keepers picnic at Shellers Park, Saturday.

Mrs. Carrier is having her store painted cream color with green trim.

J. W. Mahaffy called on Oscar Eckstein and wife Sunday.

James Dreelan is visiting relatives at Ottawa, Canada.

The Englewood hospital staff held their regular picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. McQuarie one day last week.

Mrs. Stebbins is visiting relatives at St. Anthony, Idaho, at this writing.

Leonard Smiley of Chicago and Lewis Shawyers of Oak Lawn, visited with Delmar Jones and wife Sunday.

Ned Tempas of Wisconsin is spending his vacation with Edward Hyink and wife.

The Ladies Aid held their regular meeting in the Palos Park church, Tuesday.

The Daily Vacation Bible school has been postponed until July 20 to July 31st.

Herman Fack has sold his property on 80th avenue and is moving to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in the near future.

James McClaugry and family of Chicago visited Ezra McClaugry and wife Sunday.

"30" Written To Life Chapter of Will Co. Editor

J. C. Adams, one of the best known editors of Will County, died July 5th at the St. Mary hospital in Kankakee following a major operation June 20th.

Mr. Adams who was founder and editor of the Peotone Vedette, was born June 23, 1866 on a farm in West Peotone.

He attended a country school and the Peotone public school. He later took a scientific course at the Valparaiso University from which he was graduated in 1890. Following his graduation he became principal of Nicolet school in Kaukauna, Wis., where he remained three years.

He was married to Miss Stella Chubb of Boyd, Wisconsin in 1891. To this union two children were born, Mrs. Myra Whitworth and Mrs. Dale Leifheit. Surviving him are his widow, the two daughters above named, one brother, Dr. Arthur R. Adams, of Macomb, one sister, Miss Elizabeth Adams, a teacher in the Englewood High school and three grand children.

Mr. Adams established the Vedette, Feb. 1, 1894. As a publisher he was a man of high ideals and it was his aim to produce a paper accurate and free from everything demoralizing in which he succeeded admirably. His desire was to make "The Vedette" an asset to Peotone and a credit to himself.

He has been a member of the Illinois Press Association for many years and is a past president of the organization. He served as postmaster of Peotone two terms. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias in which he served as Chancellor Commander. He also was a member of the Peotone lodge of Odd Fellows at the time of his death. He also was president of the Peotone Chamber of Commerce and president of the Eastern Will County Fair Association.

His fellow publishers of Will County deeply regret the passing of Mr. Adams and the fraternity has lost a valuable member and friend.

The funeral services were held last Tuesday afternoon from the family residence in Peotone, with Rev. B. L. Schmidt officiating.

As a mark of respect all the business houses in Peotone closed during the funeral hour.

Thus "30" is written to the last chapter in the life of a respected citizen and friend.

Sea Influences Volcanoes

The most active volcanic regions are the ones nearest the sea.—Science Service

R. H. Carmichael

TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS
Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours:
7 to 8 p. m. Morning by Appointment
Sundays by Appointment
Telephone Tinley Park 73

E. Wunderlich Granite Co.

Joliet, Illinois

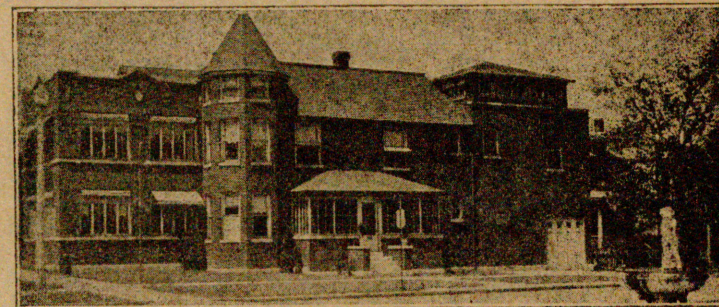
"GUARANTEED" Everlasting
MONUMENTS & MARKERS

It will pay you to see us for quality

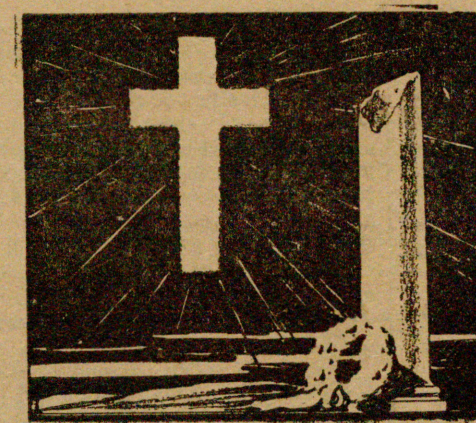
Talbot John Howe Gorrell, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL

REFRACTION AND GLASSES



Vincennes Avenue and 16th St. CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS



Undertakers
and
Embalmers

High Class
Service

West End Funeral Home

9 EAST 16th STREET, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Edwin Hirsch Frank Herbst Carl Hirsch

Phones: Chicago Heights 15

Mokena 19-W

ORLAND PARK

The Village board had a full program Monday night. This was the first meeting held in three weeks and a lot of work had piled up for the city fathers.

Among the committees making reports was the water committee, consisting of Leonard Kay, chairman and Louis Nicolai and Herman Uthe. The water collections are coming in fine and also the vehicle licenses. The water committee has done fine constructive work the past few years and has placed the water department on a paying basis.

A number of the side streets in the village are to be given special attention. They will be given stone or cinder top dressing and placed in good condition. The work will be under the supervision of Thomas Wheeler, chairman of the street committee. The plans are to put men on this job who are without jobs and give them a chance to earn a few dollars which is very commendable.

The village trustees decided to trim all trees extending over lot lines and ask the co-operation of their trees inside their lot lines. The co-operation sought will be much appreciated.

Mrs. Henry Storz suffered a stroke of paralysis last Wednesday. Her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Schmaedeke and a nurse have been caring for her since. The right side is affected.

Miss Hazel Schmaedeke who is taking a nurse's training course in the Silver Cross hospital, Joliet is spending her vacation at home.

The village fire hydrants have been given a coat of aluminum paint and present an attractive appearance.

Martin Kollman and Mr. and Mrs. Yunker were the victims of a mysterious accident last Friday.

An airplane field has been opened at the Daniels place east of town. Two airplanes were on the field Sunday taking up passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thompson and sons Harold and Wayne of Waterloo, Iowa, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Loeb.

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH Orland Park, Illinois

A. Lach, Pastor

German services with Communion this Sunday. Confessional services begin at 9:30 a. m.

On a Sunday when Holy communion is celebrated, Sunday school will not be held.

A beach party, to be held at Cedar Lake, is being planned by the Y. P. S. for this Sunday. Our young people will meet at and leave from the home of Mr. C. F. Habenicht, Tinley Park, at 9:00 a. m., in time to attend divine services at one of our churches on the way. Lunch will be served at Cedar Lake.

Thursday afternoon, July 23rd., our Ladies Aid will give a social here at the school. Games will be played and refreshments served.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to relatives and friends, especially to Rev. Lach for his comforting words and Mrs. Wm. Greve for her singing, also to those who donated their cars and the beautiful floral offerings during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. Elizabeth Breitbarth
Mrs. Mary Kuech
Mrs. Anna Schmidt
Mrs. Elizabeth Raney

John Ellison Gorrell, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon

A STORY OF PRIVATE INITIATIVE AND LOCAL CAPITAL

Chapter VIII

BETTER LAMPS . . BETTER LIGHT

HIDDEN AWAY on the inside pages of Chicago newspapers in the fall of 1879 were brief announcements of a new invention by Thomas Edison. By closing an electric switch he had caused a loop of carbonized thread to glow for 40 hours in a vacuum. He had created the incandescent lamp! Friends predicted that his invention would make it practical to light homes electrically. Critics ridiculed the idea—forecast failure.

The critics were wrong. Early the next year a lighting system using 115 of the new incandescent lamps was successfully installed on a large steamship. Soon wealthy homes began to supplement gas mantles with electric lights.

Improvements were made. The cotton-thread filament became a bamboo carbon filament. Then the carbon filament became a tungsten wire. The vacuum bulb became a gas-filled bulb. And the glass was "frosted" inside. Each change brought longer life, better light. The perfected lamps gave four times as much light as the original carbon lamp. "Mazda" became their trade-mark.

Rival lamps, of course, appeared on the market. Most of them were of the carbon type with low efficiency. Many of them came from foreign countries where cheap labor cut manufacturing costs. And while a few pennies were saved at the time lamps were purchased, less light was received for current consumed.

When the Public Service Company was organized in 1911, it recognized the superiority of Mazda lamps—recommended that customers use them exclusively. Many homes, however, continued to buy the cheaper foreign-

made lamps even though they were often fragile and burned out quickly.

Something had to be done. A solution was found in 1925. The Company made it easier to obtain high-quality lamps than low-grade lamps. It introduced a policy of "loaning" 60- and 100-watt Mazda lamps to customers without charge—of replacing them with new lamps when they burned out. It began to exchange other sizes of lamps at concessional prices—less than must be paid for inferior lamps. Lamp exchange counters were set up in all Public Service Stores. Lamp agencies were established in dozens of communities.

To assure uniform quality, a sampling of all lamps the Company purchases from manufacturers is submitted to the Electrical Testing Laboratories in New York City. This independent organization puts the lamps through careful performance tests. If they fall below prescribed standards, they are rejected.

When customers make lamp selections, the Company's representative asks about the fixtures for which they are intended—suggests the proper lamp to burn. And new lamp styles are demonstrated so customers may always light their homes in the most up-to-date way.

Thus the Public Service Company considers its obligation to residents of northern Illinois as extending beyond the running of reliable service to the customer's premises. It co-operates with him, showing him how to make the best use of the service he receives. It was this idea that inspired the Company's liberal lamp policy. It is constantly behind the Company's efforts to put superior lamps and appliances into every customer's home.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

This is the eighth of a series of stories chronicling the development of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the service it is bringing to the area into which Chicago is growing. Copies of previous chapters will be mailed you if you will write to the Company, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago

TWO DECADES IN THE SERVICE OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

General Pershing's Story of the A. E. F.

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—WNU Service

By General
John J. Pershing

CHAPTER XXXII—Continued.

Replying April 3 to the department's cable, I emphasized that it was "not intended that our units should replace the losses of British or French organizations, and therefore our artillery should be held in readiness to follow when called for," although it was possible that the situation might become "so serious that some of our infantry units will be forced to serve with British temporarily."

My intentions were further indicated by saying: "Americans must not lose sight of the purpose to build up divisions and corps of their own," and also, "we must avoid the tendency to incorporate our infantry into British divisions where it will be used up and never relieved."

My cable recommended that the infantry of two divisions be sent by British shipping and two by our own, but that present plans should go no further than this. It was my purpose not to become too deeply involved in an agreement that would make it impossible later to form our own independent force under our own officers.

CHAPTER XXXIII

Secretary Baker and I had frequently discussed the question of a supreme allied commander, and we were both ready to accept it in principle when proposed.

In response to a notice from Premier Clemenceau I went, April 3, to Beauvais to meet with the supreme war council. Arriving early, Colonel Boyd and I had to wait an hour at the hotel de ville before M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George came into the conference room. Marshal Haig, General Foch, Petain, Sir Henry Wilson, Bliss, Weygand and myself were the others participating.

Brigadier General Spiers acted as interpreter, and Lieut. Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, who usually accompanied Mr. Lloyd George, as recorder. The meeting was finally called to order by M. Clemenceau, who stated its purpose, saying in substance:

"We have come together to settle a very simple question regarding the functions of General Foch. I think we are all in agreement as to the co-ordination of allied action, but there is some difference in the understanding of General Foch's powers as conferred upon him at the Doullens conference of March 26. General Foch will explain his difficulties."

Foch Calls for Action.

General Foch then set forth briefly his situation, as follows:

"The powers conferred by the Doullens conference were limited to the co-ordination of action between the allies. They were conferred while the action was on. The power to co-ordinate has been construed to be limited to the time the allies were in action. That was March 26 at Doullens. Now we are at April 3.

"Now that the two opposing armies are no longer in action but have stopped and are facing each other, there is nothing to co-ordinate. There should be authority to prepare for action and direct it. So we are right back where we were, and nothing can be done until an action starts again."

Lloyd George Pleads for Unity.

Mr. Lloyd George then entered the discussion, saying substantially:

"We have had more than three years of this war and we have not had unity of action during that time. During

enough in trying to co-ordinate the operations of the allied armies, without success. There has never been real unity of action.

"Such co-ordination between two or three armies is impossible no matter who the commander in chief may be. Each commander in chief is interested in his own army and cannot get the other commander's point of view nor grasp the problem as a whole. I am in favor of a supreme commander and believe that the success of the allied cause depends upon it."

"I think the necessary action should be taken by this council at once. I am in favor of conferring the supreme command upon General Foch."

When I had finished Mr. Lloyd George came over to where I sat, took me by the hand and said:

"I agree fully with General Pershing. This is well put."

After some further informal discussion, a draft of the resolution was submitted which omitted reference to the American army. Whereupon I called attention to the oversight, saying:

"I think this resolution should include the American army. The arrangement is to be in force, as I understand it, from now on, and the American army will soon be ready to function as such and should be included as an entity like the British and French armies."

"There is no American army yet as such," General Petain interjected, "as its units are either in training or are amalgamated with the British and French."

Pershing Has U. S. Included.

"There may not be an American army in force functioning now," I replied, "but there soon will be, and I want this resolution to apply to it when it becomes a fact. The American government is represented here at this conference and in the war, and any action as to the supreme command that includes the British and French armies should also include the American army."

The foregoing account of the conference may not be an exact record of the language used, but it is given as my aid took it down.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

"General Foch is charged by the British, French and American governments with the co-ordination of the action of the allied armies on the western front; to this end there is conferred on him all the power necessary for its effective realization. To the same end the British, French and American governments confide in General Foch the strategic direction of military operations."

"The commanders in chief of the British, French and American armies will exercise to the fullest extent the tactical direction of their armies. Each commander in chief will have the right to appeal to his government if in his opinion his army is placed in danger by the instructions received from General Foch."

Allied Commander in Chief.

The idea of an allied commander in chief had been suggested and discussed many times unofficially, but for various reasons, political and otherwise, it had never been definitely adopted by the supreme war council.

With the distrust that existed among the allies, it was not easy to bring about the decision in favor of a supreme commander, and it was made possible only by the extreme emergency of the situation.

The designation of General Foch as commander in chief of the allied armies in France was proposed by the French. April 15 I received a letter from M. Clemenceau advising me that Mr. Lloyd George had approved the suggestion, and asked if I agreed. I replied in a personal note expressing my agreement subject to the confirmation of President Wilson, which came April 17.

Once the question of supreme command was settled the co-ordinated energies of the allied armies could be directed with maximum effect toward a common end. While dark days were still ahead, we were spared the chagrin of inefficiency through lack of teamwork.

Now that the supreme effort must be made on our part and when units were sorely needed for immediate active service it was found, much to my surprise, that, although the divisions then coming to France had been under

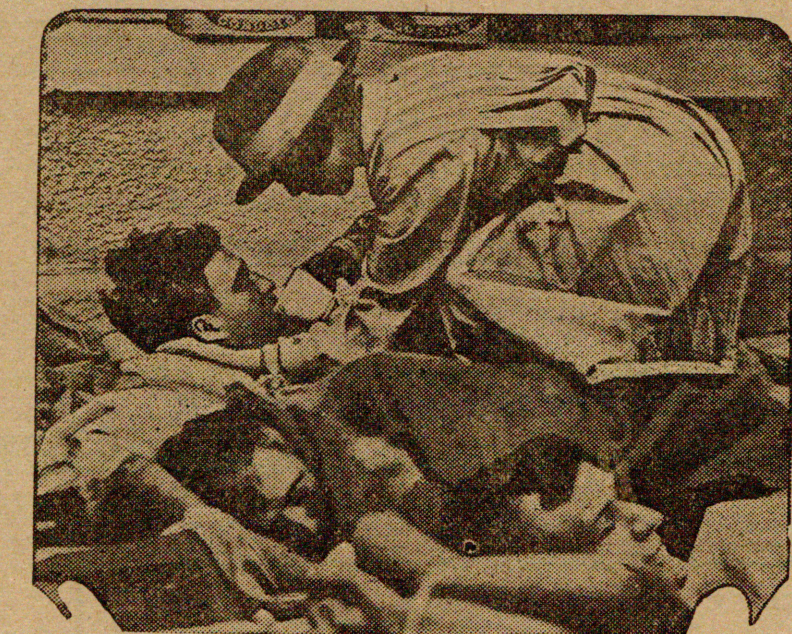
training for six months or even more, they still contained a large percentage of untrained men.

As already pointed out, the general staff, when called upon to provide men for special services, had relied upon taking them from combat divisions instead of anticipating such requirements and segregating these specialists from the start and training them as such.

This was a most vicious application in time of war of a very objectionable practice that had grown up in our army in time of peace. It appears that during the preparation of our armies in the World War no other plan was followed and the practice was carried to such an extent that divisions with, say, 25,000 men, which should have been held intact and each one perfected as an organized team, were constantly called upon to send large groups of their trained soldiers to other duties.

Inspects Available Divisions.

In view of their possible early employment I wanted especially to look into the general state of efficiency of our available divisions and give some personal instructions about training. Going the rounds, I met General Hirschauer, who was one of the able French generals, and found him very enthusiastic about the Second, which had been in line at Sommedieu under his command, confirming my own opinion formed from observation and re-



The Red Cross Was on the Job.

ports. He said that without doubt it was then as efficient as any of his French divisions. The First was further advanced than any of the others and its morale was high at the prospect of going into the battle line.

Recent developments had brought the question of the employment of American troops into immediate consideration. The President's qualified approval of the recommendation of the supreme war council, as embodied in joint note No. 18, was seized upon by the allies and construed as a concession for the unlimited absorption of our troops in their armies.

No doubt my offer to General Foch lent encouragement to the allied view.

On the day of Secretary Baker's departure General Whigham and General Hutchinson came over from the British war office to discuss arrangements for transportation of American troops in accordance with the provisions of joint note No. 18. The conversation indicated that the British understood we were to send 60,000 men per month to train with them and that they were bringing over the same number, making a total of 120,000 per month, beginning with April. They held that the approval of note No. 18 had superseded agreements previously made, including the six-division plan.

Baker Speaks Plainly.

The British conferees entirely ignored the specific condition that the final arrangements as to training and disposition of all our units were to be left in my hands. Their error was pointed out and Mr. Baker then said: "What is pertinent to the present discussion is that American troops are going to the British for training. I don't want the British public or army or the French public or army to get an exaggerated idea that this scheme provides or will provide a means by which their losses will be made up in the future."

"I want no feeling of disillusionment when General Pershing calls for the troops entrusted to them for training."

Mr. Baker's visit to our armies during this critical period was fortuitous, as the problems that confronted us could then be seen in their true perspective. He had an opportunity to meet the allied leaders, both civil and military, and get in touch with conditions in the different countries.

Of still greater importance, he saw with his own eyes the building of our organization. He was a keen observer, with clear understanding and a logical mind, and obtained in a short time an accurate conception of our task and its difficulties.

As to our relations, he gave me from the start that strong and sympathetic support which means so much to a military commander in the field.

Fearing British Were Lagging.

Before Mr. Baker sailed for home I had sent him the letter quoted below, and, although we later discussed its contents briefly, it is given as showing the reaction of at least part of the British press at the time:

"April 5, 1918.—Dear Mr. Secretary: I noticed the other day that one of the British papers, in referring to the fact that plans had been made to send American troops to the assistance of the allies, stated that this would re-

lieve the British of the necessity of depleting the strength of the forces kept at home for defensive purposes.

"This suggests to my mind a certain political phase of the British situation which may give us additional explanation as to why Mr. Lloyd George and British representatives are so urgent in their appeals for assistance from America."

"Following this further, may I suggest that you give the matter serious thought? There is so very much at stake for us that it seems to me very frank representations should be made to the British government as to the urgency of their putting into the army every possible man that can be mustered to meet the immediate emergency."

"It may be that you would think it advisable to go to London, or else to intimate to the President by cable the urgency of Great Britain's putting into the ranks every possible man to withstand the present German onslaught, even if they have to promise to withdraw them in six months, and of their doing so without waiting on us or counting on us in the slightest degree. There will be few enough men even with the best we all can do. It will be time enough for Great Britain to consider the defense of England after she has put forth every possible energy on the continent. Here is the place to beat Germany, and not on British soil. In writing

this I have in mind what you told me regarding available men in England."

CHAPTER XXXV

On April 12, 1918, Washington reported a 140,000 increase in cargo tonnage by the use of Dutch ships. Infantry and machine-gun personnel of four divisions were promised for that month.

The allies were at last thoroughly alive to the necessity of an extraordinary effort to provide tonnage for transporting our troops. After months of delay and discussion they realized fully that the superiority of forces vitally necessary to avert defeat must come from across the Atlantic.

America had become their sole reliance, not only for the forces necessary to save them from defeat but for unlimited financial aid as well.

Mr. Baker's first-hand knowledge of the situation in France enabled him to give a fresh impetus to the efforts of the War department. With Gen. Peyton C. March as chief of staff, the general staff and the supply departments began to exert more energy. The war industries board, reorganized under the leadership of B. M. Baruch, had taken definite control and direction of the nation's industries with the sole aim of aiding us to win the war. In the face of the crisis, activity at home had at last replaced the apparent deliberation of our first year in the war. Our hope for an improvement in methods and a more competent co-ordination of effort seemed about to be realized.

First Division Moves Up.

At Petain's request the First division was withdrawn from the line near Toul and sent to Chaumont-en-Vexin, northwest of Paris, to go into an active sector. I visited the division April 16 to witness the division's final maneuver in open warfare before taking its place on the front. Both officers and men were in splendid condition, notwithstanding their long rail journey, and all were ready for the test of actual battle.

General Micheler, who commanded the French Fifth army, to which the First had been assigned, came along to witness the maneuver, and spoke highly of the troops and their efficiency. The weather was clear, but still rather sharp. The countryside was radiant with its green meadows and early flowers, and one could not help thinking how different would be those other fields on which this unit would soon be engaged.

Lack of Regular Officers.

It is a comparatively simple matter to absorb partly trained recruits in veteran organizations, but it is an enormous and difficult task to create organizations entirely of new material. There was a serious lack of regular officers in our organization in both staff and line. The I corps had only 7 per cent of officers from the regular army. Less than 1 per cent of all captains of the line in the A. E. F. at that time had been in the service a year, and the thought of possible immediate activity with such inexperienced leaders was not reassuring.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LEADING RADIO PROGRAMS

(Time given is Eastern Standard; subtract one hour for Central and two hours for Mountain time.)

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—July 19
6:30 p. m. RCA Victor Program
7:30 p. m. Chase and Sanborn
8:15 p. m. Atwater Kent Program

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
1:30 p. m. Yeast Foamers
7:00 p. m. Enna Jettick Melodies
8:15 p. m. Bayuk Stag Party
8:45 p. m. Westinghouse Salute
9:15 p. m. Adventures, Floyd Gibbons
9:30 p. m. Kaffee Hag Slumber Music
10:15 p. m. Heel Hugger Harmonies

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
11:30 a. m. International Broadcast
1:30 p. m. Ballad Hour
3:00 p. m. Cathedral Hour
6:00 p. m. The World's Business
7:00 p. m. Devils, Drugs and Doctors
7:30 p. m. Daddy and Rollo
7:45 p. m. Tastyest Gloom Chasers
8:00 p. m. Graham-Paine Hour
9:00 p. m. Royal's Poet of the Organ
9:30 p. m. Fortune Builders

B. C. RED NETWORK—July 20
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Program
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
7:30 p. m. A & P Gypsies
8:30 p. m. General Motors Program
9:00 p. m. Truett's Bakers Program

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:15 a. m. Beatrice Mable
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
6:15 p. m. Tastyest Jesters
7:30 p. m. Gold Medal Express
8:00 p. m. Maytag Orchestra
8:30 p. m. Real Folks
9:00 p. m. Stromberg-Carlson Progr'm

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl
11:30 a. m. Columbia Revue
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community
2:15 p. m. Uneda Bakers
6:00 p. m. Current Events
6:15 p. m. Kate Smith
7:15 p. m. Barbasol
7:45 p. m. Tastyest Gloom Chasers
8:00 p. m. The Three Bakers
8:30 p. m. Roubais
9:00 p. m. Robert Burns Panatela
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour

B. C. RED NETWORK—July 21
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
8:00 p. m. McKesson Musical Max.
8:30 p. m. Happy Wonder Bakers
9:00 p. m. Lucky Strike Dance Orch.

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
8:15 a. m. Mouth Health
9:15 a. m. Through the Looking Glass
With Francis Ingram
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
6:45 p. m. Dr. Scholl's Ramblers
7:00 p. m. Paul Whiteman's Paint Men
8:00 p. m. Household Celebrities
8:30 p. m. Death Valley Days
9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:45 a. m. Morning Minstrels
9:30 a. m. Columbia Mixed Quartet
11:30 a. m. Columbia Revue
1:00 p. m. Pabstett Varieties
1:15 p. m. Columbia Farm Community
1:45 p. m. Sweetheart Hour
6:00 p. m. Kate Smith
7:00 p. m. Dr. West's Program
7:30 p. m. Daddy & Rollo
7:45 p. m. Tastyest Gloom Chasers
8:00 p. m. Henry-George
8:30 p. m. Philco Symphony
9:15 p. m. Blue Ribbon Malt Jester
9:30 p. m. Paramount Publix
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—July 22
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra
9:30 a. m. Betty Crocker
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
3:00 p. m. Edna Wallace Hopper
7:00 p. m. Bobby Jones Golf Chats
7:30 p. m. Mobil Oil Concert
8:00 p. m. Hasty Start Program
8:30 p. m. Palmolive Hour
9:30 p. m. Coca Cola Program

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Mary Hale Martin
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
8:00 p. m. The First Nighter
9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Three Modern Maids
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl
11:00 a. m. Paul Tremaine's Orchestra
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community
1:15 p. m. The Three Doctors
5:00 p. m. Bill Schudt's Going to Press
6:00 p. m. Kate Smith
7:00 p. m. Barbasol Program
7:45 p. m. Tastyest Gloom Chasers
8:00 p. m. Gold Medal Fast Freight
8:30 p. m. McAlister Polishes
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—July 23
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra
1:45 p. m. Dr. Scholl's Ramblers
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
7:00 p. m. Fleischman Hour
8:00 p. m. Arco Birthday Party
8:30 p. m. The Frost Melody Moments
9:00 p. m. Lucky Strike Dance Orch.

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
7:30 a. m. Sweetheart Program
9:00 a. m. Libby, McNeill and Libby
9:15 a. m. Beatrice Mable
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
6:15 p. m. Tastyest Jesters
8:00 p. m. Blackstone Plantation
8:30 p. m. Maxwell House Ensemble
9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
10:30 a. m. Uneda Bakers
1:00 p. m. Columbia Farm Community
2:30 p. m. The Three Doctors
6:00 p. m. Kate Smith
7:15 p. m. Chielets Program
7:30 p. m. Daddy & Rollo
7:45 p. m. Hamilton Watchman
8:00 p. m. Premier Salad Dressers
8:30 p. m. Detective Story Magazine
9:00 p. m. Fortune Builders
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—July 24
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Orchestra
9:30 a. m. Betty Crocker
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
3:00 p. m. Edna Wallace Hopper
3:45 p. m. Benjamin Moore Triangle
7:00 p. m. Cities Service Program
8:00 p. m. Cliche Club Program
8:30 p. m. Bond's Program
9:00 p. m. Kodak Week-End Program

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
9:00 a. m. Libby, McNeill and Libby
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
7:00 p. m. Nestle's Chocolate
7:30 p. m. Intervoven Fair
9:00 p. m. Armstrong Quakers

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
8:30 a. m. Sweetheart Hour
8:45 a. m. Old Dutch Girl
9:45 a. m. Don and Betty
1:00 p. m. Pabstett Varieties
1:15 p. m. Columbia Farm Community
3:00 p. m. U. S. Marine Band
4:00 p. m. Light Opera Gems
5:30 p. m. Wynken, Blynken & Nod
6:30 p. m. Red Goose Adventures
7:30 p. m. The Dutch Masters
8:00 p. m. True Story Hour
9:00 p. m. Van Heusen Program
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour

N. B. C. RED NETWORK—July 25
8:15 a. m. Campbell's Program
2:00 p. m. Women's Radio Review
8:00 p. m. General Electric Program
9:00 p. m. Lucky Strike Dance Orch.

N. B. C. BLUE NETWORK
11:15 a. m. Pat Barnes in Person
12:30 p. m. National Farm & Home Hr.
4:30 p. m. Little Orphan Annie
6:00 p. m. Pepsodent—Amos 'n' Andy
6:15 p. m. Tastyest Jesters
8:30 p. m. The Domino Orchestra
9:30 p. m. Clara, Lu and Em

COLUMBIA SYSTEM
2:00 p. m. The Four Chloemen
2:30 p. m. Saturday Syncoators
6:00 p. m. Kate Smith
7:45 p. m. Tastyest Gloom Chasers
8:00 p. m. Columbia Educational Feat.
9:45 p. m. Tony Caboch
10:15 p. m. Pryor's Crema Band
10:30 p. m. Camel Quarter Hour



Act Your Age!

You've seen young men with old faces, and old men with young faces. The men in the latter class have learned the secret of youth.

They know that "pep" and interest in life come from perfect health.

Many old men with young faces have told us that Fellows' Syrup is their standby. They take it regularly. They wouldn't be without it.

Go to your druggist's today. Get a bottle of this valuable tonic. Take it three times daily, and watch your "pep" return.

FELLOWS' SYRUP

DAISY FLY KILLER

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal; can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Inside upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Who Remembers Days of Old-Fashioned Bootjack?

The long leather boots and the bootjacks of grandfather's day are nearly forgotten. Yet it is within the recollection of many when both were plentiful. While a few bootjacks were cast from iron and could be bought at hardware stores, the most popular ones were homemade. They were simple in design, just a notched board with a bunker to raise the jack end from the floor and the other end to stand on.

Even with a jack it was not always easy to remove a tight-fitting boot that had been worn all day and had perhaps been wet. In such an event father was likely to impress a son as a human bootjack. Sitting behind him, he would thrust the boot between the boy's legs and with his other foot pressed against his back generally obtain sufficient leverage to remove the obstinate footwear. In New England fishing families, where rubber boots are frequently worn, one will still find bootjacks in use.

Books, Books, Books

President Angell of Yale said at a New Haven luncheon:

"The books in the Yale library double in number every 20 years. Every year 50,000 new books are added, and that many old books are stored away to make room for them. Books, books, books!"

"Of course," he ended, "all is not literature that litters."

Aged Swedes

Sweden's oldest inhabitant, Lars Olofsson, a farmer of Gaakxsjoe, near Ostersund, has celebrated his one hundred and fifth anniversary. In Gaakxsjoe parish there are two men one hundred and one years old, two centenarians and five who are ninety-nine.

Hard Boiled

Perkins—He is the most unscrupulous man I ever knew.

Derkins—Say, after pulling off the stuff he does during the day he must have to chloroform his conscience to be able to get to sleep.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Yet

Professor—Natural science has made such progress that we can now send pictures by wireless.

Elderly Lady Listener—Really, ready framed?—Pearson's.

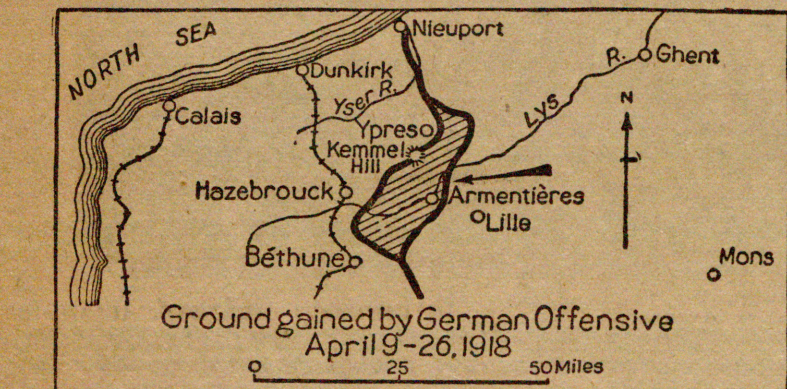
Death follows flies' foot-steps!

Spray FLIT

FLIT

Largest Seller in 121 Countries

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Use on Hair, Face, Neck, Ears, Throat, N.Y.
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscoc Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.



the last year we have had two kinds of strategy, one by Haig and another by Petain, both different, and nothing has been gained. The only thing that was accomplished was by General Nivelle, when he was in supreme command.

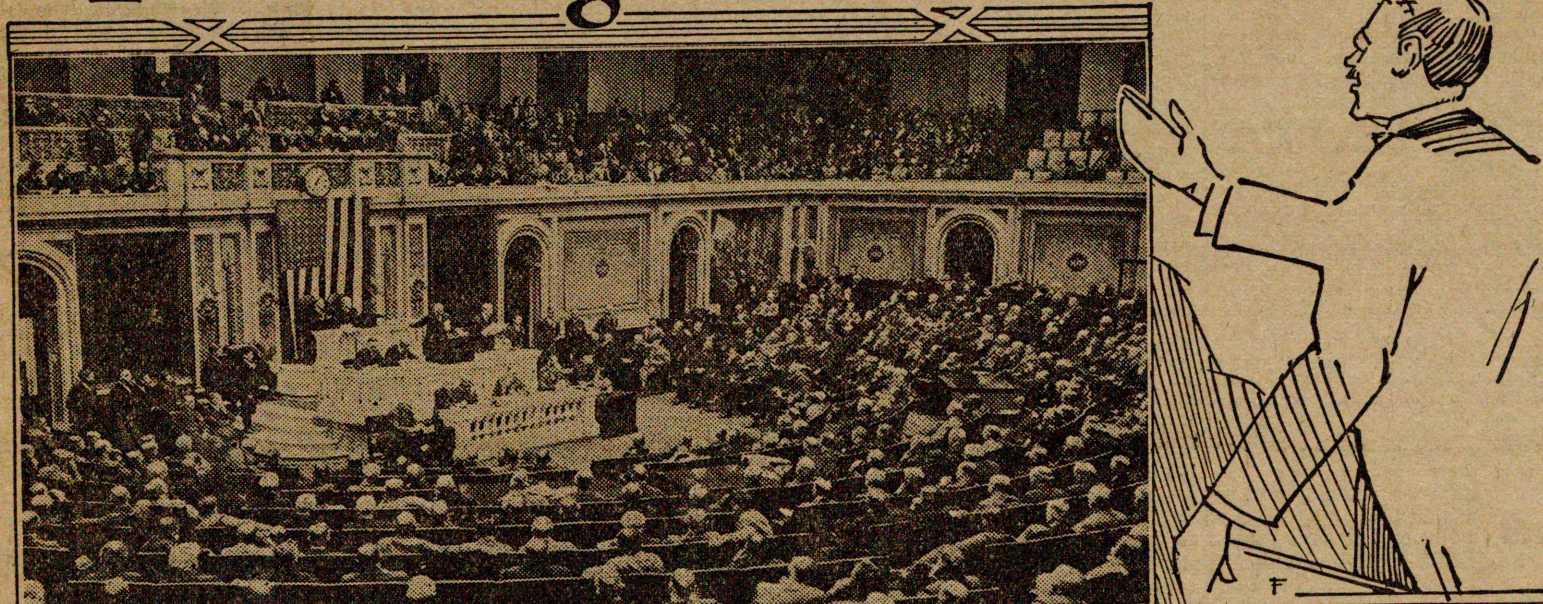
"General Foch is now empowered to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies, but this does not go far enough, as he has no authority to control except by conferring with the respective commanders in chief. He wants authority to prepare for action. I think the resolution made at Doullens should be modified so that we may have a better understanding. I should like to hear what General Bliss and General Pershing have to say."

Pershing Gives His Views.

I then gave my view, which was set forth in a brief memorandum prepared in pencil after the discussion began, as follows:

"The principle of unity of command is undoubtedly the correct one for the allies to follow. I do not believe it is possible to have unity of action without a supreme commander. We have already had experience

"There Ought to Be a Law—!"



Congress Convenes.—For the purpose of making more laws!

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

MR. JOHN CITIZEN stamped into his home, snorting with indignation. He had had an unpleasant experience as a result of carelessness, thoughtlessness and lack of consideration upon the part of Mr. William Citizen which had caused him some temporary discomfort, if not permanent harm. So into the sympathetic ear of his wife he poured out his grievance and ended his tirade with the declaration, "There ought to be a law!"

But should there? For some time critics of our democracy have been telling us that one of the things that's the matter with us is that we have too many laws on the books and too little observance of even a small per cent of them. So why should we add to the number and then have another law which will be forgotten almost as soon as it is passed to join the long list of those which are either unknown or, even if they are known, are disregarded? One of the most powerful cartoons ever drawn by an American cartoonist was awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1925. It was "The Laws of Moses and the Laws of Today," by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Take a look at it, as it is reproduced with this article. Then it will not be necessary to say another word in this article as to whether or not there should be any more laws.

But whether there should be or shouldn't, the fact remains that the business of making laws still goes merrily on. Early in 1931 a press dispatch carried the news that American legislators felt "there ought to be a law" some 50,000 times this year and translated that feeling into more than 14,000 new statutes. This number, it is said, adds to the variously estimated 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 laws which have been enacted since the United States came into being.

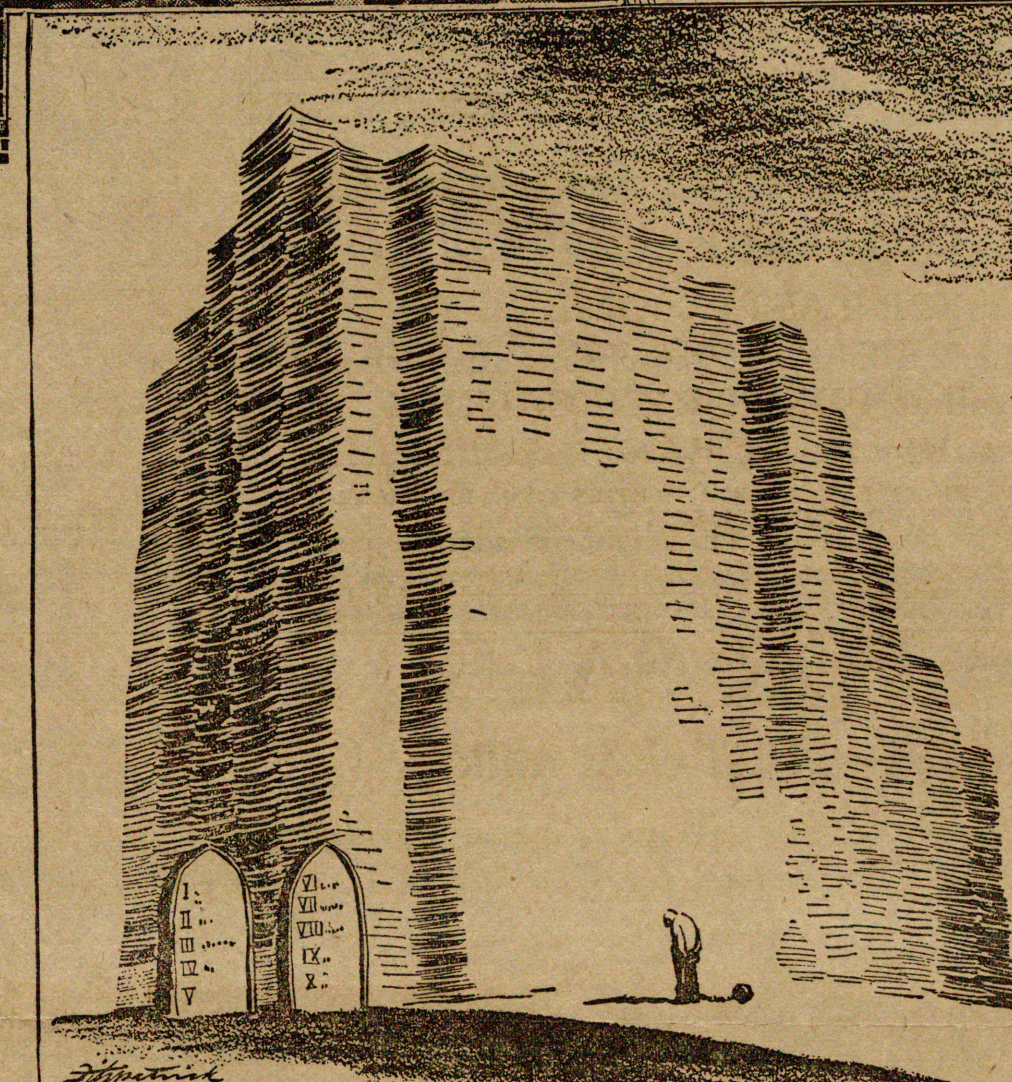
All this mass production of "Thou shalt not" wouldn't be so bad perhaps if legislative bodies ever showed much inclination to undo the work of their predecessors by repealing some of the outworn statutes or at least those which are so patently filled with absurdities.

Away back in 1635 the great and general court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony wrote upon its records the following:

"Whereas, Mr. Roger Williams, one of the elders of the church of Salem, hath broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates; and also writ letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without any retraction; it is therefore ordered, that the said Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks now next evening, which if he neglect to perform, it shall be lawful for the governor and two of the magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without license from the court."

So banished Mr. Roger Williams was and banished Mr. Roger Williams seemed likely to stay for nearly three hundred years. Then in 1928 a representative decided that there was not now much danger from Mr. Williams on account of "divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates," and so he introduced a bill into the Massachusetts house to revoke the decree banishing Mr. Williams. The Bay state was preparing to celebrate its tercentenary and in especial, the three hundredth anniversary of John Winthrop's arrival on the stern and rockbound coast. The representative thought that it would be a graceful gesture to the memory of Governor Winthrop who "during his lifetime manifested constant esteem and abiding friendship for Williams and strove without avail to modify his sentence." But evidently the other members of the house didn't think so or else they still feared those "new and dangerous opinions," for the house, without debate, accepted a report by the judiciary recommending "leave to withdraw" on the bill to revoke the sentence of banishment. So Mr. Roger Williams still stays banished from Massachusetts.

But even though the Massachusetts legislature of that year didn't see fit to proclaim officially that it no longer feared the malign influence of the founder of Rhode Island, it did act on other obsolete statutes. In delving into the subject of useless laws it found some curious examples of how the American people, or at least their delegated authorities, dearly love to regulate their habits—or at any rate, the habits of the other fellow. For instance, one legislator discovered that there was a law which set the length that an unprotected hat-pin might project from the crown of a woman's hat at one-half inch. This went back only to 1913, when the ladies wore many huge ornamental hat-pins, projecting like daggers, several inches from their hats. Some serious accidents had resulted so a legislator decided "there ought to be a law" against long hat-pins and it was passed after considerable but not particularly heated



"The Laws of Moses and of Today" 1925 Pulitzer Prize Cartoon by D. R. Fitzpatrick of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

debate. In these days of bobbed hair and close fitting hats hat-pins are virtually unknown, so the law was no longer needed. But it took the law makers of Massachusetts 15 years to get around to finding that out.

It took them even longer to get around to finding out about certain other obsolete enactments. Slavery was abolished many years ago in Massachusetts and it became one of the hotbeds of abolitionism which finally brought about the Civil war. But in 1925 it was discovered that there still remained on the statute books, and presumably in full force, a law which specified that anyone who "sells or in any way transfers the service or labor of a negro who has been unlawfully taken from the commonwealth shall be punished by a ten year term in state prison or a fine of \$1,000."

Speak of Massachusetts in connection with laws which have been enacted in that state and one inevitably thinks of the famous "blue laws" which are commonly associated with the word "Puritanism." Such an association is often an inaccurate one, for the fact is that other states besides Massachusetts have had "blue laws."

Gustavus Myers, in "Ye Olden Blue Laws," points out the Puritans' decree in 1629 against the planting of tobacco was the beginning of the whole code of prohibitive laws. The fight against tobacco was a losing one, he says, because the average Puritan liked tobacco so well that he not only smoked but drank it. The law was held invalid by a court decision in 1680.

The next battle was against fashion; in 1634 the general court of Massachusetts passed a summary act.

"The stated grounds for the law," said Mr. Myers, "were the need of strict economy and the immodesty of the new fashions. Costly apparel, the law said, entailed great, superfluous and unnecessary expenses. The common wearing of silver or gold girdles, silk laces, hat bands and other such adornment was a folly."

"It was therefore decreed that no man or woman was thereafter to make or buy any apparel, whether woolen, silk or linen, with any lace on it. Neither should it contain any silver, gold or silk thread. If any person presumed to appear in clothes of that kind the clothes were to be confiscated."

"One of the Puritans' very first laws was one against idleness. This did not mean merely shiftlessness. A couple of women exchanging gossip (which was then the sole vehicle of news); a youth sitting on a stump and contemplating landscape beauties; a group of men in expansive social converse—all these and many others came under the ban of idleness.

"Death for cursing or striking parents was decreed."

As for the "blue laws" in other colonies, Mr. Myers states that in New York pastimes on Sundays were forbidden as well as worldly labor and this included hunting, shooting, horse racing and other acts. Connecticut followed the lead of Massachusetts in classifying actors as vagabonds and forbidding acting and plays. Death was long the punishment for blasphemy, according to one of Connecticut's twelve capital laws based upon the Mosaic code, but there

appears to be no case recorded where this penalty was inflicted.

We commonly think of the Cavaliers of Virginia as being more "broad-minded" than the Puritans of New England but compulsory church attendance was one of the initial Virginia laws. The penalty for violation was a fine of a pound of tobacco. If a person stayed away for a month the fine was fifty pounds of tobacco.

Some of the early day fox hunting ministers of Virginia often acted in a manner that created scandal, but when they were criticized they obtained a law preventing the people from commenting upon their conduct. The clergy and the church wardens and vestries were censors of morals and inquisitors of public and private life.

"The stocks, pillory, whipping post and ducking stool came much later in Virginia than in New England," says Mr. Myers, "but they were set up in every county court house. Anyone, either drunk or sober—so ordered the Virginia army regulations of 1676—who blasphemed the name of God should, for every offense, run the gauntlet through one hundred men or thereabouts. And if the blasphemer persisted in his wickedness he was 'to be bored through the tongue with a hot iron.'"

But lest residents of other states get the idea that the commonwealths on the Atlantic seaboard, with their heritage of "blue laws" from colonial days, are the only ones whose statute books have been, or still are, cluttered up with legal oddities and absurdities, consider now the case of a middle western state. Away back in the early days of Illinois the legislature of that state passed what was known as "the little bull bill." Unlike some other legislation, however, it did not have to wait long before it was repealed. By this act small bulls were prohibited, under severe penalties on their owners, from running at large. It was designed to improve the breed of cattle in the prairie state, but it became apparent that passing such a law was not the way to do it.

Immediately there arose a storm of popular indignation. The "little bulls" found hundreds of champions. The law was denounced as being the "work of the aristocrats" and intended to favor the rich who could afford to own large bulls, and who would profit by the destruction of the small ones. More than that the outraged citizenry felt there should be an equality of privilege even among bulls. So the frightened legislators immediately repealed the "little bull" bill, but it was not done soon enough to save some of the legislators from the ire of their constituency. Many an embryo statesman in that legislature was lost to his country because he voted for that bill and many of them failed of re-election on that issue alone.

If space allowed, the list of useless laws, of unnecessary laws, of laws which are destined to become so much legal deadwood could be extended indefinitely and it would include every state in the Union. For the business of making laws still goes merrily on and still we, disregarding the fact that we already have between 2,000,000 and 10,000,000 of them, continue to declare every so often, "There ought to be a law—!" Yes, there ought to be a law, indeed—a law against making more laws!

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Immense Crop Damage Done by Pocket Gopher

This modern life, which is taking much of the labor out of life of the human family, meets with the approval of the pocket gopher, one of the most destructive of all rodents. All the newer and better crops which are raised and the gopher better and better pleased. It has become so that a pocket gopher hardly has to work at all to get a living for himself and his family. As a result his family has flourished numerically until now the pocket gopher is perhaps the most widely distributed of all types of rodents in this country.

Alfalfa in particular is his oyster. This crop is frequently raised for several years in one field and two or more crops are grown annually. The roots of the plant are an easy source of food for the gopher and he helps himself abundantly.

The pocket gopher is not to be taken lightly, however, for the annual damage probably exceeds that of any mammal pest making the life of the agriculturist miserable. The control of the pocket gopher is not difficult, but must be persistent. Fumigation of the underground burrows, trapping and shooting are the most effective methods of disposing of them, but laxness over a period of two or three years means a vast increase in the number of the animals. —Washington Star.

Railroad on Which No Christian May Travel

The world's strangest rail carrier, officially known as the Damascus-Medina-Hadj railroad, according to the Wall Street Journal, is to be rebuilt. At any rate, a petition to that effect is before the king of Hejaz. The road, which was destroyed during the World war, began in, traversed and ended in Near East deserts. It carried no freight and its only passengers were pilgrims going to or returning from "making the Hadj," the hope of every religious Mohammedan. The Moslems are still "making the Hadj" but by foot, and they have tired of the exhausting trek.

The railroad was ordered by the sultan in 1908, paid for by the Mohammedans, designed by a German engineer, built by Italian, Polish, Hungarian, and Turk engineers using Italian, Greek, Turk and Montenegrin labor. Its rails were made in America, France and Belgium and its engines in Germany. In other words, while Christians built and equipped the road they are barred as passengers.

Record Established by Elderly English Pair

In celebration of their silver wedding anniversary, Rev. John Pyddoke, rector of Pleasley, England, and his wife set up a new aviation record by qualifying for pilot's licenses on the same day. He is sixty-one and she is fifty-two. They took their test at Tollerton airfield. One of the tests was to take the machine 2,000 feet up, shut off the engine, and land within 150 yards of a given spot. The rector went up first and landed on the exact spot. Mrs. Pyddoke passed her tests with similar ease. Mrs. Pyddoke had her first lesson in flying nearly two years ago. She was so thrilled that on returning home she persuaded her husband to take a flight. It happened to be a "bumpy" day in the air and the rector was not impressed, but further experience converted him.

Trees for Iceland
Treeless Iceland is being made into wooded fastnesses through the wholesale transplanting of trees that are secured from the northern parts of



DO THIS FOR SKIN FRESHNESS

Here's a hot weather suggestion. Before you powder and rouge, smooth on a tiny bit of Plough's Peroxide (Vanishing) Cream. This dainty, snow-white cream holds make-up on for hours, keeps your skin looking fresh and cool, and guards against the coarsening effects of sun and wind.

Overcome Skin Congestion (dirt-clogged pores) with Plough's Cleansing Cream. It removes all deep-set impurities and brings sparkling beauty to your skin.

Preserve youthful beauty with Plough's Cold Cream. Rich and nourishing, it erases wrinkles and keeps your skin young.

Each of Plough's Peroxide, Cleansing and Cold Creams is economically priced at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Plough's BEAUTY CREAMS

WANTED Agents to sell lands, farms, resort prop. A. W. BLOM, MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN.

GASOLINE STATIONS AND FARM TRADE expansion shortages unnecessary, costly. Truth about your expansion losses. Report and illustrating novelty \$1. KIRBY CORRECTION CO., Blain, Washington.



Summer Days Are Comfortable... Here

SUMMER days in Chicago are comfortable...at The DRAKE. Pleasant...spacious...airy rooms and an ideal location...overlooking Lake Michigan...Beach, bridge paths...Lincoln Park...and other attractions immediately accessible. Rates begin at \$5 per day. Permanent Suites at Special Discounts.

THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO
Under Blackstone Management

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 28-1931.

Canada. The experiment, tried some time ago, has proved successful and the Canadian trees that have been shipped so far have been warmly appreciated and carefully attended and found to be ideal for the climate.

Spruce, pine, tamarack and balsam are the varieties which have proven most successful. The ability to secure wood will mean much to the inhabitants of the island, and efforts are being made to secure funds for the purpose from humanitarians of other countries.

Automatic Tire Pump

A tire pump built into bicycle wheels, that works automatically when the pressure falls below the full inflation point, is a recent German invention. A cam mounted on the hub operates the plunger of the pump, which is held down by a latch when the pressure is high enough, but released when the tire begins to go soft.

On Advice of Friends

THOUSANDS of home-makers are daily turning to Monarch Coffee, Monarch Tea and Monarch Cocoa—on advice of friends, who, in turn, were advised by friends. An endless chain that is rapidly encircling the whole United States.

Sold only by Independent Dealers

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

Still Ireland of Old
Ireland after eight years of independence is changed only superficially, writes Alexander J. Reynolds in Current History. The old Bohemian life and social splendor of Dublin has gone with the royal troops and the governing circle.

In the countryside, however, the peasant still blames the government for his misfortune, and it makes little difference that this government is Irish. He still has the same cheerful indifference to the penalties of overbreeding and the same old love for landlordship.

"Frontiers disappear, old orders change, rulers die, political creeds vary, feuds wax and wane, but certain things abide—the soul of a people whose roots lie deep in the native soil and form their real anchor."

CUTICURA

Shaving Cream

A New Shaving Cream
It Soothes as It Softens

The News-Bulletin

Issued every Friday from the office of The News-Bulletin, Mokena, Will County, Illinois. Subscription price \$1.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Established 1919. Independent in politics.

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Several fresh cows. Louis Sass, Mokena, Ill. Tel. New Lenox 60-M2. 2tc

FOR SALE—Double bed, spring, and Hair mattress, \$5; Dining table, \$6; Kitchen Cabinet, \$10; Victrola with many records, \$3. J. Grotendick, Mokena, Ill.

FLAT FOR RENT \$20. J. Grotendick, Mokena, Ill. 3tp

FOR SALE—Standard binder twine sold with a guarantee to give satisfaction or your money back, @ 10c per lb. J. M. Yunker, Orland, Ill. Telephone 52-M-2 10, 17, 24, 31

FOR RENT—160 acre farm at reasonable rent to a good farmer. Buildings and windmill in good shape. Inquire Mrs. A. B. Fulton, Tinley Park, Illinois. Phone 19-J. 2tc

F. E. YUNKER,

—Agent For—

Sandwich, New Idea Haying Tools, Truck wagons and manure spreaders, used Sandwiche Gas Engine 1 1/2 H. P. and Pump Jack, also used Keystone Side Rake. Orland Park, Ill. Phone 52-W2

ORDERS TAKEN for flowers, plants or floral pieces for all occasions. Mrs. Wm. Semmler, Mokena, Ill. Agent for C. Sterling, Florist, Joliet. 1f

Greetings Received

From Germany

The Editor is in receipt of a post card from George Schreiber of Tinley Park who is visiting in Germany. He writes that he and Mrs. Schreiber are getting along fine being on the go all the time in the beautiful forests around Muehlhausen, Thuring. They enjoy it very much. Mr. Schreiber writes that the beer is splendid, better than in the U. S. and cheaper too, selling for 20 to 25 pfennig or 7c a glass. The weather is real nice, not so hot as here. A special point of interest for Mr. Schreiber are rose gardens where the rose bushes grow like trees.

Come and Try Our

Sunday Chicken

Dinners at 35c

Try our Big Special

2 qts. Root Beer 25c

A real refreshing drink

Free Delivery of Ice Cream within a mile and a half of Tinley Park

LARGEST MALTED

MILK IN COUNTY 20c

SANDWICHES OF ALL KINDS

Mrs. Lester Stoltenberg,

On Oak Park Ave., in Murray Service Station South of Tinley Park. TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS Phone 211

TINLEY PARK

On Wednesday last Tinley Park was a very quiet place as the following people left for Niles, Michigan early that morning and returning in the evening of the same day. They were the guests of Mrs. Louis Giesel. Mr. and Mrs. August Mesenbrink, Grandma Hick, Mrs. E. G. G. and son John; Mrs. R. Brennan, Carolyn and Donald; Mrs. Wm. Stockman, Dorothy and Anna Mae; Mrs. Wm. Clemens and Calvin Hirsch. From the oldest down to the youngest enjoyed every minute of the day, ride and lunch all included. Mr. and Mrs. J. Keleher and Mrs. Wm. Clemens motored to Marion, Ind., last Monday, returning Tuesday after spending the two days visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Keleher. George who has been ill for several weeks now finds himself better and able to go to work again.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

BACHELORS GROVE

Wm. Grove, Pastor

There will be no services conducted next Sunday at Bachelor's Grove Lutheran church on account of the closing of Oak Park ave. and 159th St.

The annual Mission Festival which was announced for the last Sunday this month will be postponed until a later date.

The next meeting of the Tinley Legion Post will be Tuesday, July 21st and it will be a social night. In the meantime there is a special meeting Friday night, July 17th at the Legion Hall 8 p. m. for the purpose of determining if there is enough interest to start a community band.

The Tinley Lions Club honored A. O. Foskett, lion president at their first business meeting in the Community Hall, Monday evening, July 13 for his successful enterprise in securing and planting 4000 elm trees in Tinley Park this spring. The Lions consider this the outstanding accomplishment of the year.

The Lions Tree planting committee wish to call attention to the prevalence of numerous caterpillars which are feeding on trees this season. Watch your young Chinese Elm Seedlings for these pests as they soon strip the young tender leaves from the tree which these trees are constantly sending out. Also don't forget that these young trees need water. We have not had a rain of material consequence in over three weeks. Give each tree a bucket of water.

Lions not in attendance are notified that only one meeting will be held during July and August, the 2nd Monday in each month.

The newly installed officers presided at the last meeting. New committees were appointed by Lion President Foskett and various activities are planned for.

Retiring President Fred Goebel and ex-secretary R. L. Rooker were also praised for their untiring work during the past year. The board of directors met in full attendance on Friday evening, July 10th.

Miss Hilda Hopman, clerk at the post office is on her vacation.

Walter Goebel has returned from the Blue Island hospital where he recently underwent an operation.

Work on the new school is going along fine. The brick work has been laid up to the second story.

Rev. and Mrs. Albert Buddenhagen and daughters, have gone on a motor trip to Swanville, Minn., to visit with Mrs. Buddenhagen's brother, Rev. Ernest Barkow.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Coe residing in the Elmore subdivision, a nine pound boy Tuesday.

George Ehler who has been ill is able to be about again.

NEW LENOX

Joseph Brunns, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Brunns returned home Tuesday, after spending a week in the home of his grandfather, Mr. Hawk in Matteson.

Week end guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Groves recently were: Lloyd Walquist of Chicago

and Donald Neumeister of Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Groves entertained a group of friends in their home Friday. Those present were: Lloyd Pfaff, Lois Pfaff, Mariette Smith, Jane Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Ceward Batson are the parents of a son born July 7th in Silver Cross hospital.

Miss Julia Fink returned home from Silver Cross hospital where she was taken Sunday for an appendicitis operation.

Miss Alto Stede of Chicago is visiting for several days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fink.

A. O. Brunns returned home on Tuesday from Silver Cross hospital, where he underwent a minor operation Monday.

Miss Alma Brueggemann, Mrs. S. Brueggemann, Charles Hagens, the Misses Genevieve and Charlotte Hagens visited Sunday in the home of H. A. Fink.

FRANKFORT

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Eisenbrandt was baptised Sunday in the St. Peter Evangelical church by Rev. G. S. Gerhold. The name given was Wayne Andrew. Sponsors were: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Eisenbrandt.

Vera Staff who underwent an operation in Silver Cross hospital has returned home and has been ill at her home the past week. Miss Gerhold is taking care of her.

Mrs. Wilbur Meyers of Los Angeles, Calif., who has been spending the past few months here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Sippel and her sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Fink, returned to her home Sunday.

Born a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Minger on July 13.

Christ Fink suffered a broken wrist when he fell off the Christie Sippel building in Mokena Friday while doing carpenter work.

Christ Lohring is in Silver Cross hospital for medical treatment.

A number of the Minger families went to Buckley, Illinois to celebrate the 45th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Minger.

MOKENA

Carlos Hall who has been quite ill while at Atoka, Tenn., with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Hall, returned with his parents Mr. Mrs. Don Hall, Jr., Monday morning. While very weak is improving nicely.

Miss Eloise Balaz has gone to Omaha, Neb., to visit with her uncle and while there is attending summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cappel, daughter Helen and the sons of Albert Cappel have gone on a motor trip to Wisconsin and Minnesota and will visit in Truman, Minn., with Miss E. Krusemark, a teacher in the Mokena public school.

Mrs. Albert Braun is spending her

vacation in Mauston, Wis.

Everett Cooper, assistant cashier at the Mokena State bank has gone on a vacation trip to Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Roy Harter and children of Chicago and the formers' mother, Mrs. Mills of Oak Forest were visitors in the Wm. Semmler home on Thursday.

Kelvinator Puts

On Contest

More than twenty thousand dollars in cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded to the winners of the Kelvinator Comparison Contest, according to H. W. Burritt, vice president in charge of sales of the Kelvinator Corporation, of Detroit.

"With the announcement of the Comparison Contest," said Mr. Burritt, nationwide contest that has ever been presented to the public in electric refrigeration history.

"The first prize is \$5,000.00 in

cash. The second prize is \$1,250.00 and the next 35 prizes are new DeLuxe and Standard Model Kelvinator electric refrigerators of the latest design. There is a total of \$21,185.00 in cash and merchandise prizes, ranging from the first prize of \$5,000.00 in cash to Kelvinators valued at \$345.00 each.

"The Comparison Contest was decided upon for two reasons: First, because of the widespread interest in contests by the public, especially where there is no obligation to buy and the prizes are of such substantial amounts. And second, because we believe it is the most effective way to help the thousands of people in every city who are vitally interested in electric refrigeration and who will welcome the opportunity to learn what they should look for and how to judge value when they buy an electric refrigerator.

"Electric refrigeration is, I believe, the most discussed commodity today, surpassing even the automobile, that has led the field in public interest for so many years."

Radio Feature

Nan Dorland, who will speak the part of Lady Alicia Morely in the drama to be presented by the Chicago Motor Club on WENR Wednesday night (July 22) at 8:30 central standard time.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, is the scene of the latter part of a thrilling drama involving a birth right, to be presented by the Chicago Motor Club players on Wednesday night July 22 from 8:30 to 9 central standard time as an episode in the series, "Roads of Romance."

Advertise Your Business

Back in Barber Business again!

I have opened a modern up-to-date sanitary Barber shop in Chicago Ridge and invite the patronage of all my former patrons in Orland Park and vicinity.

JOE RUCIES

On Southwest Highway, CHICAGO RIDGE, ILL.

SPECIAL SALE

July 17 and 18

SUGAR CANE	10 LBS FOR	49c
CORNFLAKES SMALL	2 FOR	15c
PRUNES LARGE	2 LBS. FOR	23c
OATMEAL G. S. LARGE		19c
PEACHES DELLWOOD	No. 2 1/2 can	19c
MATCHES NETCO	PKGS. FOR	18c
TOMATOES NO. 2 CANS	2 FOR	17c

G. F. Wannemacher

Phone 30

MOKENA, ILL.

BIG DANCE

At Frankfort Grove

1/2 Mile north of Lincoln Highway on Route 51

Saturday, July 25, 1931

Music by Joe Ryder and His Orchestra "DANCELANDS FAVORITES"

Dancing 8:30 P. M. to 1 A. M.

Tickets 75c



When the hour glass has run its course, let us relieve you of all the worry possible. We understand the delicacy of such a time and from experience we are able to care for every need.

FUNK & ADLER

UNDERTAKERS

Telephone Tinley Park 22-W1

OAK FOREST, ILL.

SPECIALS for

Wednesday July 22

MOCHA CREAM CAKE

and

MOCHA CREAM PIE

22c each

Tinley Park Bakery

TINLEY PARK, ILL.

Phone 99

Straw hats



79c

THE WHITE STORE

"There is Only One White Store in Joliet"

CASS STREET

17c

SUGAR

Pure Cane 10 lbs. for

29c

With purchase of \$3.50 or over in merchandise.

Screen Enamel

The best made. Will dry hard and quick—quart at only

27c

RAG RUGS

18x36 Rag Rugs—"Betsy Ross"—made from new rags. Very Special each—16c (4 Limit)